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Grill Room and Restaurant...  
GUAN BROS., Proprietors.  
39 Seymour St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

# The Daily Colonist.

**BEST DOUBLE SCREENED HOUSEHOLD COAL**  
\$6.00 Per Ton Delivered  
Weight Guaranteed.  
**HALL, GOEPEL & CO., LTD.**  
100 Govt. St. Telephone 83.

VOL. LXXXIV.--NO 72

VICTORIA B. C. SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 2 1900

FORTY-SECOND YEAR

**we can earn you money**


"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned." Being Direct Importers We Save You the Middleman's Profit. We Have Just Imported Direct From France a large and complete line of

**FRENCH CLOCKS and ORNAMENTS,**

Though They Embrace THE CHOICE OF THE EUROPEAN MARKET Will Be Sold At Astonishingly Low Prices. Come in and look at the assortment and learn how easy it is to own one of these timepieces

**CHALLONER & MITCHELL** Jewelers and Opticians  
47 Gov't St.

**YE OLD BLEND OF YE WHITE HORSE CELLAR**



A Scotch Brew Grateful and Comforting.

**Hudson's Bay Co.**  
AGENTS.

**Don't Pass Them By**

The bargains we have offered in the past year have been a succession of surprises to our pleased customers.

"It said that wonders never cease, and you will think so after reading this announcement."

Here is something to excite your wonder.

**FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.**

OGLIVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR, \$1.25 sack.  
LAKE OF THE WOODS HUNGARIAN FLOUR, \$1.25 sack.  
ENDERBY HUNGARIAN FLOUR, \$1.25 sack.  
THREE STAR FLOUR, \$1.05 sack.  
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR, \$1.00 sack.  
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR, 10 lbs., 25c. sack.  
GRAHAME FLOUR, 10 lbs., 25c. sack.

**Dixie H. Ross & Co.**

**J. P. CY CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS  
AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.  
Makers of The Celebrated "IRONCLAD" Overalls  
Victoria, B. C.

PURE LINSEED OIL, in 4-gallon tins, - \$1.15 Per Gal  
PURE WHITE LEAD, in 100-lb lots, - \$7.80 Per Cwt  
MELLOR'S PURE MIXED PAINTS, - \$1.75 Per Gal

**J. W. MELLOR, - 76 & 78 FORT ST**

**Notice**

We, the undersigned brick makers, have this day appointed J. RAYMOND, Sole Agent for the sale of our bricks, and to him all orders must be addressed.

(Signed) ELPHORD & SMITH,  
JENNINGS BROS.,  
H. HEMMER,  
JAMES BAKER.

Victoria, B.C., Aug. 5, 1900.  
Office, Corner Government and Pandora Streets.

**ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST**

**TAN SAN**  
THE POPULAR WATER  
**GODESBERGER**  
THE FINEST GERMAN WATER

**R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd.**  
PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

**Marine Insurance.**

Insurance effected on merchandise or Treasure between Victoria, Vancouver and all Northern Ports, including Dawson City and Nome, at lowest Rates.

OFFICES REPRESENTED.

London & Provincial Marine & General Insurance Co. Ltd. of London, England.  
London Assurance Corporation, London, England.  
Western Assurance Company.  
Swiss Marine Insurance Co.  
La Fonclere Compagnie D'Assurances.

**ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.**  
General Agents for British Columbia.

**Houde's STRAIGHT CUT Cigarettes**

Manufactured by  
**B. HOUDE & CO.**  
QUEBEC

ARE BETTER THAN THE BEST.

**Lime! Lime!**

**Marble Bay Lime.**

(Trade Mark.)  
**IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.**

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED.  
EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime).

FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market.

OUR "PLASTERERS" BRAND IS A SPECIALLY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

**Dr. S. M. Hartman**  
DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.  
Office, 115 Government Street.

**Another Bargain**

\$450 will buy a two-story house, containing six rooms. Terms, \$50 cash; balance \$10 per month, including interest at 6 per cent.

The house at \$425 and the store at \$650 previously advertised have both been sold by us within the last few days.

Two cheap lots for \$600 for sale on Rockland avenue.

**A. W. MORE & CO.**  
80 Government St. Next Bank of Montreal.

**Dr. S. M. Hartman**  
DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.  
Office, 115 Government Street.

**TENNIS GOODS.**

**FISHING TACKLE.**

All kinds of the best Sheffield Cutlery, Shaving Materials, Brushes, Pocket Books, etc., at

**FOX'S.**  
78 GOVT ST

**SPUDS** 90c. per 100 pounds.

Lambert Celebrated Stock and Poultry Food. All kinds of Grain and Feed always in stock. Chit Rice and Rice Meal at Lowest Price.

**E. M. Nodak, - 12 Store St**

**LORD MINTO IS FORMALLY WELCOMED**

Civic Reception Yesterday Evening to the Governor-General of Canada—Addresses at the Drill Hall.

Monster Procession Traverses the Streets Amid the Plaudits of a Multitude—Veterans' Good Turnout.

Victoria yesterday lived up to her record in the manner in which she officially received His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and the Countess of Minto.

Local interest in the proceedings was in no sense dulled by the postponement of the function; and, responsive to the request of Mayor Hayward, the decoration and illumination of the city in honor of the occasion was very general.

The evening was a perfect one and great crowds turned out to witness the demonstration. All along the route from the city hall, where the distinguished visitors were received by a large delegation of dignitaries, to the Drill hall, enthusiastic crowds were lined, and the armory was packed to suffocation. At the conclusion of the interesting proceedings there—presentation of addresses, etc.—the procession wound its way to Beacon Hill park, where a splendid display of fireworks was witnessed. Lord and Lady Minto afterwards going through the principal streets en route to Oak Bay.

Long before 7 o'clock—the hour set for the start of the procession—a great crowd had assembled in front of the city hall. Two companies of the Fifth Regiment, a large contingent of the Veterans' Association, acting as a guard of honor, were drawn up in front of the main entrance, and in the lobby and the Mayor's parlor were assembled Mayor Hayward and the Aldermen, the Lieutenant-Governor, Admiral Beaumont, the Bishops, Chief Justice McCall, members of the Privy Council, Senators, Puisne Judges, members of the House of Commons, Premier Dunsinuir and members of the Executive Council, Speaker Booth and members of the Provincial Parliament, ex-members of the House of Commons, representatives of the Army and Navy and Militia, United States Consul Smith, Chairman and members of the Board of School Trustees, officers of the British Columbia Board of Trade and Civic Officials.

It was shortly after 7 o'clock when the Governor-General's party put in an appearance. His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of Minto, seated in a handsome equipage drawn by four white horses, drove up to the main entrance. The guard of honor presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and His Worship Mayor Hayward formally welcomed the distinguished visitors to the city. Alighting from the carriage, they entered the city hall and were introduced by the Mayor to the group of officials assembled in the main lobby. The Countess of Minto was received in the Mayor's parlor by Mrs. Hayward, with whom she chatted pleasantly for a few minutes.

Only a short stay was made at the city hall, and then the procession was formed en route to the Drill hall. The line of march was thronged with people, all eager to catch a glimpse of His Excellency and the Countess. The route of the procession was along Douglas to Fort, down Fort to Government, across James Bay bridge and thence up to the Drill hall by way of Belleville and Menzies streets.

By this time it was growing dark and Government street with its wealth of incandescent lamps presented a most beautiful appearance. At the corner of Yates and Government streets an arch had been erected, bearing the words "God Save the Queen" and "Welcome." The West-side and Hinton & Co. displayed attractive electrical devices.

Arriving at the Drill hall, considerable delay occurred in commencing proceedings, the immense crowd present who sought to gain admittance interfering with the labor of the ushers. After a time, however, all was got in order, and the proceedings opened. The interior had been appropriately decorated with British flags and the immense stage erected at the rear provided seating accommodation for the visitors and reception committee and the members of the large orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. F. Victor Austin.

THE CIVIC ADDRESS.

Assuming seats on the dais, after having traversed the ranks of the guard of honor, drawn up in single file on either side, the band meanwhile playing "God Save the Queen," His Worship Mayor Hayward read the following address:

To the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert John Elliot, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund, of Melgund, County of Forfar, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom; Baron Minto, of Minto, County of Roxburgh, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Baronet of Nova Scotia; Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada, etc., etc.

May it please Your Excellency—

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Municipal Council and citizens of Victoria, British Columbia, desire to extend to Your Excellency a most cordial welcome on this the occasion of your first visit to this city as the representative in Canada of Her Majesty the Queen.

On former occasions when we have

been honored by the presence of the viceregal representative we have esteemed it a privilege and pleasure to be able to convey to him the assurance of the heartfelt loyalty and devotion of the people of this city to the crown and sovereign, and to those institutions under which they so happily and securely dwell; institutions that, while they are the envy of less favored peoples, are the pride of every self-respecting citizen of the British Empire throughout the world.

Nor have they ever failed to hold in the highest estimation and regard those traditions, co-existent with the life and history of the nation, that are peculiar to the British people, and that have been handed down from generation to generation through a long line of splendid examples of heroism and self-sacrifice for the wealth, the prestige and progress of the Anglo-Saxon race.

In common with every other portion of this Dominion and of every dependent of the Empire, the residents of this capital city of the Province of British Columbia have fully learned the significance of the relation the country of their birth, or of their adoption, bears to the motherland, and the intrinsic value of the benefits and privileges which that relation has so generously and so long conferred upon them.

Situate on the seaboard, at the extreme western limit of this Dominion, and, therefore, occupying an exposed position in the event of international complications, they have not been unmindful of the fact that, joined to the defenses this country might be able to provide, they were the watchful eye and the strong right arm of Britain. They realize, moreover, that to that bond they owe whatever of civil and religious liberty they enjoy, the priceless heritage of freedom, justice and tolerance. And when these pillars of national pride and strength have so recently suffered violent assault in South Africa at the hands of an ambitious and ruthless oligarchy and a misguided people, was it any wonder that it evoked here, as elsewhere, a patriotism as ardent and intense as could have been displayed under the name of St. Paul's, and within the very precincts of the throne; a fealty that found expression in contributions to the Mansion House Fund, the Canadian Patriotic Fund and in other ways no less striking and significant, but mostly notably in the offering of brave young lives of citizens and sons to vindicate, upon a foreign soil, the honor of the flag they loved so well. There they have shown themselves, we are proud to know, not unworthy to be ranked as peers of the veteran forces of Her Majesty's standing army, and some of them have already yielded for themselves and those they leave behind them, their last full measure of devotion, attesting with their blood, and exhibiting to the world an irrefutable proof of the solidarity and indissoluble unity of the component parts of the Empire.

Coming among us, as Your Excellency does, at the present time, when the facts are so vividly before the public mind, it would be superfluous on our part to add any further assurance of the cordiality of the welcome your presence cannot fail to inspire.

And since the horizon of international affairs appears to be overcast with the threatening clouds, and it seems as yet uncertain what the end shall be, it is a matter of congratulation that, in a time so critical the Imperial authorities should have selected one whose soldierly instincts and training, combined with his personal qualities, and intimate acquaintance with this country, so eminently fit him for the exalted station and office of Governor-General of this Dominion, and qualify him to take a deep and influential interest in the important affairs appertaining to national security and defense.

It is a matter of particular gratification that Your Excellency is accompanied at this time by Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, whose gracious manner and charming courtesy have won for her already an affectionate and abiding esteem in the hearts of the people of Canada. To Her Excellency, also, and the other members of your family, we beg to extend a welcome no less warm and sincere than to yourself.

It affords us an additional pleasure to note Your Excellency's desire to become personally acquainted with the actual conditions of every section of the remotest of this country, so clearly manifested in your trip to the interior of the Yukon, from which you have just returned; and we would congratulate Your Excellency upon the fact of your being the first Governor-General who has visited that territory, where, notwithstanding its arctic position and climate, so many have gone in the hope of winning a substantial amount of the precious metal in which that district abounds, and where so many avenues have recently been opened up for the extension of speculative and commercial enterprise.

We may be permitted to also offer our felicitations to Lady Minto upon sharing with you the experiences of the journey.

We are more than pleased, therefore, to know that Your Excellency's visit to the coast at this time will be sufficiently long to enable you to form an accurate impression of the salubrious climate, scenic beauties, and marvellous resources of this great province, and we trust that it may be the occasion of many delightful memories that shall continue to be a source of gratification and pleasure to you throughout your lives.

Signed on behalf of the Municipal Council and citizens of Victoria, and the corporate seal affixed, at Victoria, British Columbia, on the thirty-first day of August, Anne Domina, nineteen hundred, [L.S.] CHAS. HAYWARD, Mayor.

WELLINGTON I. DOWLER, Clerk of the Municipal Council. (Continued on Second Page.)

**Farm Property For Sale**

That desirable property known as Dean Lea, Gordon Head, about 40 acres; 23 acres cleared; good five roomed dwelling, large barn and outbuildings, never failing spring of water on the premises, good orchard, large strawberry garden, etc.; a money making property for the right man. Apply on the premises to W. Dean.

**SHORTS.**

Just Received a Fine Lot of Pure White Shorts—Best in the Market

**SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd.**  
City Market.  
Tel. 413.

**Premier Is Calm**

Lord Salisbury Quietly Watches While the Turmoil Rages Over China.

Diplomatic Circles Are of Opinion That Tension Will Soon Relax.

Likely Too There Will Be a Better Understanding With France.

London, Sept. 1.—Diplomatic circles in London are of the opinion that signs that discernable that the tension will soon be relaxed and that the jealousies will be so allayed that the powers will be enabled, in conjunction with the reformers and viceroys of the southern provinces, to devise a scheme for the constituting of a government in China in conformity of the will of the people and of the authorities of China. They emphasize the necessity of taking the advice of the great Yankoo viceroys, whose attitude during the present crisis has shown there are men in China who can govern when free from the influence of the Manchuk clique, and who, it is thought, would gladly aid the powers in the re-establishment of the government, perhaps of deposing the Dowager Empress and reinstating the Emperor. Of course, it is realized that many ugly snags are liable to still disturb the smoothness of the current, but the opinion in the best informed circles appears to be that the latest developments have materially cleared the course. This opinion is shared by Mr. John W. Bookwalter, who is the author of recent books on Siberian and Asiatic problems, and who, previous to his departure for the continent to-day, drew attention to the practical fulfillment of his prediction on the subject of Russian action.

"The Washington government," said Mr. Bookwalter, "is taking exactly the right stand, though certain circles in England will exert every effort to discountenance the Russo-American rapprochement. Forty dollars of Chinese trade is worth more to the United States than fifty square miles of territory, and if the United States continues friendly with Russia she can obtain some commerce which otherwise might easily be thrown to Germany. I believe that when England comes to understand that the Czar means to protect the autonomy of the central Chinese kingdom, she will also see her way to heartily join with Russia, for England must remember that the Trans-Caspian railway puts a Coe-sack army at the doors of India as well as at Vladivostok."

In the midst of turmoil Lord Salisbury rests calm, confident and wary in the German mountain village of Schlecht (a health resort in the Vosges, ten miles from the nearest railway station, but the end of a wire to Downing Street British foreign office). It is explained that one of Lord Salisbury's reasons for going into perfect solitude was to be able to work without fretting interruptions from cabinet ministers and others whose rank made it simply impossible for the prime minister to always escape them.

Lord Salisbury had a long interview with the French minister of the colonies, M. De Cris, and the announcement that the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delecluse, will shortly visit the British premier is taken here to mean that the latter is improving the relations between France and Great Britain, which, judging from the newspapers, certainly need improving, for dark rumors of possible war have been heard, and Great Britain are curiously persistent.

Mr. John Alexander Dowie, of Chicago, who came to England to promote the Zionist movement, has kept messengers busy about his large and expensive suite of rooms in the Hotel Cecil this week. Though he has not begun real work in London, Mr. Dowie has already had telegrams and callers urging him to act forthwith. Dowie, however, is going to Scotland before beginning his campaign. His agents are at work trying to secure a building for the autumn operations.

**BADEN-POWELL'S CLEVER MOVE**

He Outwits a Boer Commandant and Demands His Surrender.

Pretoria, Aug. 30.—General Baden-Powell, three or four days ago, attacked General Grobelaar, near Warmbaths, and then prepared to bivouac for the night. As soon as it was dark Baden-Powell's whole force made a detour and at dawn was sixteen miles in Grobelaar's rear. Baden-Powell tapped the Boer telegraph line to Pietersburg and sent an urgent request for reinforcements. The Boer commandant wired that a train would leave immediately, whereupon Baden-Powell prepared to attack by train, but the Boer learned of his presence. Baden-Powell then summoned Grobelaar's force to surrender. The negotiations were proceeding when the British commander was last heard from.

**MARCHAND'S SUCCESSOR.**

The Dying Premier Will Resign and Attorney General Will Succeed Him.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Friends of Premier Marchand have lost all hopes of his recovery. It is stated that he has decided to resign, and that Attorney General Hon. A. B. Archambault will be called on to replace him.



## CENTRAL HOSPITAL BRONCHIAL CURE

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
For coughs and all diseases of the throat and lungs this preparation is in big demand throughout the British Empire. For sale by  
**GEO. MORISON & CO., CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS**  
SOLE AGENT FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA. 55 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA.

## Absence of Chinese News

Shanghai Reports That France Is Landing More Troops at Taku.

The British Troops Will Not Withdraw From Peking Just Yet.

London, Sept. 2.—(4:25 a.m.)—The continued absence of news from Peking, the latest despatches from the Chinese capital being now ten days old, is arousing some anxiety, but as the country between Peking and the coast is known to be swarming with armed bands of Boxers, it is not surprising that couriers are not able to reach Peking.

Shanghai reports are to the effect that heavy French reinforcements are landing at Taku. Li Hung Chang, it is stated, has told a diplomatist that Russia, considering the mission to Peking accomplished, has agreed to request the powers to follow her example and withdraw their ministers and troops. The French consul, however, declares that such a request to France is entirely improbable.

A special despatch from Berlin says it is reported that Germany has rejected the Russian proposals for the withdrawal of the troops, and has made a counter proposal that Russia shall retire, leaving the other powers to follow their own course.

According to a news agency report, there is not much doubt in London of official circles as to the attitude of England. It is pointed out that the withdrawal from Peking at the present moment without a definite understanding with the Chinese government would be simply courting a recurrence of current events. No undertaking by Li Hung Chang would compensate the difficulties of further negotiations from the coast. Until the powers receive direct communication from the Chinese government, England is not prepared to withdraw her troops. It is announced that the embassy has forwarded to the foreign office a circular containing the proposal for the withdrawal of the allies from Peking.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The entire course of negotiations on the Chinese situation is now dependent upon the response of the powers to the Russo-American proposals. It was stated authoritatively at the close of official hours today that no answers have been received from any source, other than those of a preliminary and inconclusive character heretofore announced. Moreover, it is stated by responsible administration officials that not until the last answer is received will the negotiations assume any definite form, as the last answer may prove to be the dissent from any international accord towards which all efforts are now bending. Much interest was aroused today by the despatch from St. Petersburg, the full text of the Russian proposal, as it cleared up some discrepancies which had existed owing to the oral nature of the communication made to this government by the Russian charge. By far the most important correction it makes is in disclosing that Russia is not withdrawing troops from China, but that she intends to recall M. de Giers and his staff to Tien Tsin, whither they will be accompanied by the Russian troops. In short, Russia has not announced her purpose to withdraw from China, but only to withdraw from Peking. As the negotiations among officials that the Russo-American plan of withdrawing from Peking ultimately will be concurred in by all of the powers.

Paris, Sept. 1.—The Chinese situation as viewed in Paris has assumed a brighter prospect. The practical unanimity of the United States, Russia, France and Japan in a desire to maintain the integrity of the empire is regarded as settling any question of the partition negatively. England's position is undoubtedly as strongly favorable to the foregoing policy as is that of any power mentioned, but it is more pleasing to France that bonds of accord should be shown between the United States, France and Russia, and that these nations should appear to be the controlling influence toward peace. The United States proposition to accept Li Hung Chang's proposal between in the negotiations is well received here, although it is still desired that he produce tangible evidence that he is acting for the central power. In fact, France is ready to treat with any plenipotentiary able to furnish proper credentials.

Russia's proposal to withdraw the troops from Peking coincides with the feeling entertained in Paris in favor of a conciliatory policy. The acceptance of these two propositions, by all the powers is considered an important step toward a satisfactory solution and one which will avoid causing a convulsion within China, and will minimize the danger of conflict among the powers. Germany and Italy form a doubtful factor in the present change of views, but it is thought the weight of the Pacific influence of other nations will bear down any belated intentions on their part in the scales of European policy.

## FILLING VACANCIES.

Laurier Government Busy Filling Vacancies in Public Service.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—The Cabinet was busy today filling vacancies in the public service prior to dissolution. There is a full meeting of the council on Tuesday.

It is settled that the Canadian Infantry return to Canada via England and will be reviewed by the Queen and presented with a banner.

## EMMERSON RESIGNS.

New Brunswick Government Reconstructed With Mr. Tweedie as Premier.

Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 1.—Hon. H. R. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, has handed in his resignation to Lieutenant-Governor McLellan, intending it is stated, to either go to the Supreme court of the province or contest a constituency for the House of Commons. Mr. Emmerson is succeeded by Hon. L. J. Tweedie as premier and provincial secretary, who announces the following as his cabinet: Attorney-General, Hon. Wm. Pugsley; commissioner of public works, Hon. C. H. Lablachie; commissioner of agriculture, Hon. L. P. Parris; surveyor-general, Hon. A. T. Dunn; minister without portfolio, Hon. S. H. A. H. McKeown and G. A. Hill.

Go to Seattle Monday at 7 a. m. with Fifth Regiment band.

## Olivier Was Cleverly Caught

Eight Colonials Capture the Boer Leader and Twenty-Eight Men.

Canadians May Return By England and Be Reviewed By Queen.

Black Fontein, Aug. 31.—Reports received here show that the Boers are disheartened. Gen. Botha, before his flight, replied to the burghers, reminding them of their promise to make a last stand at Machadodorp, but they would not fight again, running away out of shame.

London, Sept. 1.—A Queenstown despatch, dated yesterday, describes dramatically the capture of General Olivier during the Boer attack on Winburg.

Eight Queenstown volunteers made a sortie from the town and took up a position in a donga through which the road passed, and behind the Boer position. As the Boers retired through the donga in single file they were held up one by one and put under the charge of a couple of men, out of eight, until the colonials captured 28, including Olivier and three officers. As two hundred Boers were following behind in close order, the colonials began hand volley firing, with the result that they killed six Boers and frightened off the others, who had no idea of the actual number in the donga.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Colonel Otter in a letter to the militia department today says he was asked by Lord Roberts how many men of the regiment would like to go home by way of England to be inspected by Her Majesty along with other colonial representatives, and replied that at least 650 would prefer to do so.

The review will be for presentation of honors, and Colonel Otter has hopes his request will be granted.

Writing on July 20 from Springs, near Johannesburg, he says that fully 140 men who were on the sick list had joined the regiment. Colonel Otter's parole state shows 650 of all ranks at headquarters on July 20. Out of 45 officers who went from Canada, two have been killed or died of wounds, two have been transferred and four invalided to England. There were 835 of the men in South Africa. 37 had been either killed or died of wounds, 26 were dead of disease, 12 had been transferred and 195 invalided to England.

Russia's proposal to withdraw the troops from Peking coincides with the feeling entertained in Paris in favor of a conciliatory policy. The acceptance of these two propositions, by all the powers is considered an important step toward a satisfactory solution and one which will avoid causing a convulsion within China, and will minimize the danger of conflict among the powers. Germany and Italy form a doubtful factor in the present change of views, but it is thought the weight of the Pacific influence of other nations will bear down any belated intentions on their part in the scales of European policy.

## "Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

## Lord Minto Welcomed

(Continued From First Page.)

On rising to reply, His Excellency was greeted with tremendous applause. After expressing the great gratification which he and the Countess of Minto felt at the arrival of the viceroy, he said: "I am glad to say that you have made it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy."

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**Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.**  
Importers of  
**IRON-STEEL HARDWARE PIPE FITTINGS**  
CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.  
MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.  
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone 59  
P. O. DRAWER 612.

## TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipment made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealer in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.  
WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

Pacific Coast to press forward a settlement of the Alaska Boundary Question; and this Congress while recognizing the endeavors of Her Majesty's Government to effect an adjustment of renewed efforts in order to accomplish that object.

On the settlement of the Alaska Boundary Question, it is earnestly to be desired that an all Canadian route to the Athin and Yukon Districts be speedily inaugurated and completed.

It is felt that the settlement of the Alaska Boundary Question and the completion of a British Pacific cable would mark a new era in the development of the commercial interests of the Empire on the Pacific.

This Board has a lively appreciation of the immense benefits which will accrue to the province and the Dominion in base and precious metals and coal, as well as in lumber, and fish, so immense that the prosperity of the country is dependent on the procurement of markets for those products, and we anxiously look for further action from the Dominion Government in this direction.

Although certain influences have affected the mining industry in British Columbia during the past year and many have been closed down, it is a signal evidence of the immense mineral resource of the province that the output has exceeded that of previous years; and it is also gratifying to note that the returns of the lumbering and salmon canning industries show a material increase.

At the same time it is keenly felt that while the province contributes so largely to the revenues of Canada, a fair proportionate assistance has not hitherto been received from the Government towards opening up that natural wealth which has been so bountifully bestowed on both the Island and Mainland, and in a measure not only the province of British Columbia but the whole Dominion is retarded.

In order that Your Excellency may have an opportunity, if you should desire, of viewing the condition of this province in the central aspect, we have the honor to tender you herewith a copy of the Annual report of this Board.

In conclusion we would repeat our cordial and respectful welcome to Your Excellency and to Lady Minto, and we trust your visit to this portion of the Dominion will be most profitable and pleasant.

We have the honor to subscribe ourselves, Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

Signed on behalf of the members of the British Columbia Board of Trade, this thirty-first day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred.

W. A. WARD, President.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

His Excellency replied in fitting terms, alluding in terms to the most important clauses in the address. He regretted he had not had an opportunity of visiting the province in previous years, and expressed his most favorable reports. Alluding to the Pacific cable project, His Excellency expressed deep concern in such an important undertaking. All the matters brought to his notice in the memorial would receive his sympathetic consideration.

Miss Claude H. Davidson, daughter of Richard Hall, M.P., and granddaughter of Ald. Kinsman, then presented the Countess with a beautiful bouquet. Lady Minto in acknowledgment of the pretty gift stopped and kissed the winsome little miss.

The functions being concluded, the party then left the Drill hall and proceeded by way of Menzies and Michigan streets to the park, where an excellent display of fireworks was witnessed, the same being lighted by Mr. Bros., who were much praised for their successful efforts.

Leaving the park, a return was made to the city by way of Government and Johnson streets, the vice-regal party then going privately to Oak Bay.

Lord and Lady Minto expressed to His Worship Mayor Hayward their pleasure at the successful character of the demonstration.

The Veterans made a splendid turnout, and their excellent appearance was the subject of much favorable comment.

RECEPTION ON TUESDAY.

On Tuesday evening His Excellency and the Countess of Minto will hold a public reception on Tuesday evening in the legislative assembly room at the parliament buildings, commencing at 8 o'clock. Owing to such short notice of this function, it has been found impossible to issue general invitations. Those who attend will appear in full dress.

FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

Through the kindness of the Governor-General's private secretary, Mr. Sladen, the Colonist is enabled to publish the itinerary of the vice-regal party. On Wednesday morning they will board the D.G.S. Quadra at Oak Bay and proceed to Vancouver, arriving at the Terminal City at noon. On Thursday, the 8th instance, they will go to New Westminster and spend some time, leaving in the evening. Friday will be spent at Glacier, and that day and Saturday and Sunday will be spent at that point.

Rossland will be reached on Monday, September 10, at 12 noon. Rossland will be left on the following day at noon, and the evening the party will arrive at Kootenay Landing.

On the 13th Lord and Lady Minto will proceed to Lethbridge. The following day will be spent in taking in points of interest there and in viewing the irrigation works.

On Saturday, 15th, they will arrive at

McLeod, and a visit will be paid to the Black reserve.

Calgary will be reached on the 17th—Monday. On the following day a trip will be made to Edmonton. Returning back to Calgary, that point will be left on the 21st, and on the evening of the same day Gleichen will be reached. Next day, the 22nd, a visit will be paid to the Blackfoot reserve. Gleichen will be left on Saturday, and on Monday, 24th, they will arrive at Regina.

Ottawa will probably be reached on October 15.

## THE VETERANS' TURNOUT.

Conspicuous in the parade yesterday evening were the members of the Veterans' Association. They made a splendid showing. The members of the organization, which has only recently been formed, are as follows:

J. H. Turner, Vancouver, Victoria Rifle Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Militia Reserve, Henry P. Pelow, Crease, Kt., Lieut. Seymour Artillery.

Neil McDonald, Qr. H. S., 92nd Highlanders.

J. A. Macra, Lieut. 5th Batt., York Co., Upper Canada.

J. R. Anderson, 1st Victoria Rifle Volunteers.

Ed. Scrope Shrapnel, 8th Batt., Quebec; 35th Batt., Sineco; 34th Batt., 5th Regt., C.A., Victoria.

J. H. Brown, 40th Batt., Winnipeg.

James McArthur, R.E.

Clement Roids, R.N.

Henry Martyn, K. R. Rifles, Devon Regt.

C. E. Phipps, Major Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut. Royal Irish Regt.

F. Allart, No. 1 Co., V. R., B. C. B. G. A.

F. Mellor, R. M. L. I.

D. Cartmel, Fleet Engineer, R. N.

Ed. Palmer, Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.

J. M. Jones, Ottawa F.B.

J. H. Turner, Vancouver, Victoria Rifle Volunteers.

Wm. Davis, Northwest Mounted Police.

Geo. Jay, No. 1 Co., V. R., and B. C. G. A.

(Continued On Page Three.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ON OUR BEST FORM FOR INSERTION. Cash No Advertisements Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Young girl for light housework, or one attending school, north ward preferred to assist morning and evening. Apply 265 Douglas street. s2

BOY WANTED—Age 14 to 16; good references required. Apply F. Landsberg, Box 525. s2

WANTED—A nurse maid. Apply to Mrs. A. Stuart Robertson, St. George St., off St. Charles. s1

WANTED—100 men for railroad work, fare paid. Enquire, Fuso Co., Yates street. s1

WANTED—At once, a reliable girl to take charge of young child. Apply Mrs. Proctor, 10 Stanley avenue. s1

WANTED—Assistant cook at Jubilee hospital. Apply to matron, between 10 and 12 o'clock. s2

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply to Mrs. J. S. Harvey, 50 Boyd street. s30

WANTED—A good bird dog, English setter preferred. Address, stating price, N.Y. s10

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by expert hand; rubber boots repaired; don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. s2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The Little Sweetland Confectionery Manufacturing Co. Reasons for selling, good location. Apply A. Bancroft, or P. O. Box 338. s2

FOR SALE—Jersey calf (bull) 4 months old. Apply Palmer, Garbally road, City. s1

MATSQUI PRAIRIE—241 acres of grass land, 10 acres of timber, 1/2 mile frontage on Fraser river; 300 yards southwest of Mission bridge; steamboat and railway connection daily; price, \$18 per acre; also 6 choice building lots on Stanley avenue. Call. Wm. Andean. s30

FOR SALE—Steamer Alarm, 31 tons, complete outfit, marine boiler; also built at Atlas, 500 tons. For particulars apply to J. S. Hunter, No. 25 Johnson street. s20

FOR SALE—In the vicinity of Duncan, V. I., improved farm, with good buildings; residential properties, in blocks of 24 to 20 acres; unimproved land, good situation. Apply J. H. Whitmore, Duncan Station, V. I. s23

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, 474 View street. s2

TO LET—Large bedroom, sitting room and dining room, gas stove and heating, with use of bath. Apply 52 Rae street. s2

TO RENT—Two six roomed houses at \$5 a month; also one furnished cottage, four roomed, with bath, and one cottage, four roomed, with bath and two lots, \$9. Apply 3 Centre road. s1

TO RENT—Furnished room, also a stable. Apply 55 Kingston street. s1

TO LET—One five roomed cottage, furnished, with gas stove and heating, and use of bath. Bath, including water, \$5.50 and \$10. One four roomed cottage, furnished, including water, \$7.00. Apply to A. Williams, Yates street. s2

TO LET—Furnished rooms, single or en suite, 182 Fort street. s2

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue, in first class condition, \$15 per month. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government street. s24

**Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.**  
LIMITED.  
BENNETT, B.C., and WHITE HORSE, Y.T.  
Pioneers in the Lumber and Scow Building Industries on the Upper Yukon  
BUILD THE WELL KNOWN  
**V. Y. T. SCOWS.**  
A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand. Both Bennett and White Horse.  
FRED G. WHITE, Manager.

Properties For Sale By the B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained. We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, as well as on the coast. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land, all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit, flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort street car or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook street; fine house, large garden, well stocked with fruit, flowers and shade trees. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; \$3,000; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two-story dwelling, \$3,500; \$500 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage, \$2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage, \$1,750; \$250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre, \$3,500; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET (near Cook street)—Lot, 60x120, cottage and house, \$1,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NIAGARA STREET—14 lots and 2-story dwelling, \$1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 60x120, 3-story brick and basement, 60x120, well located for factory of any kind; only \$10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for \$800, handsome building site; view of city from street. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of \$2.50 each will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK STREET (cor. of Chamber street)—Fine 2-story dwelling; one acre of ground; conservatory; \$6,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, \$2,100. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for \$1,900, \$300 cash balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double lot, 60x120, with cash and balance at 6 per cent. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MCCLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot, 12x120 for \$1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COLLINS STREET—Running through to "Becky" street, 1/2 lot, 6-roomed cottage, 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 120, facing south, on a good lot; price \$1,400; \$100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Two-story building, containing two stores, 40 Government street, only \$2,500. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, \$1,600. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full sized lot and good 2-story dwelling, \$2,100. This is Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

FOURTH STREET—2 1/2 acres; has been under cultivation; price \$1,750, \$250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

DENMAN ISLAND—100 acres, giving view of coal, \$750; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

OAK BAY—3 1/2 acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

THE ARM—14 acres, cleared; waterfront; fine site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; while amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage at 6 per cent; \$3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

SALT SPRING ISLAND Ganges Harbor—20 acres, each with modern dwelling with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within five miles of Victoria, with a fine view of the city, and a good location for a farm or a residence. Full particulars at 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1 1/2 acres, cheap in order to close an estate. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—A couple of small farms, 20 acres each, on Government street, under cultivation; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

VICTORIA AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres, within five miles from post office, 300 acres under cultivation; splendid soil or will sell in lots suitable for purchase; very cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section, 84 Victoria district, 10 acres, well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, \$250; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

LAKE DISTRICT—About 50 acres, partly cleared, adjoining a beautiful farm; very good soil and level ground; cheap. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT—Three farms for sale in this district; buildings on each; from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

MECHOSIN DISTRICT—An exceptionally fine farm of over 300 acres; about 100 acres under cultivation, which yields very heavy crops; orchard, etc.; good buildings, \$15,000; terms. Apply 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

Many other farms in all parts of the province too extensive to publish in full, and get particulars at 40 Government street. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned wish to announce that they have opened their business at No. 47 corner of Cook street, in the Hibernia Building, where they will be pleased to invite their friends to an inspection.

## WA LUNG

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL IMPORTERS OF Chinese Silks, Teas, Rice, Nut Oil, General Merchandise, and Fancy Goods, Etc.

WONG WA, - - - - - Manager.

## FUJI COMPANY, JAPANESE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Suits made to order. New Fall goods just arrived. Victoria, B.C. S. FUSEYA, Proprietor.

## THE WELLINGTON COLLIERY COMPANY LIMITED LIABILITY. NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1900.

## ESQUIMALT AND NANAIMO RY. CO. NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on



# BOYS' SUITS AT HALF PRICE

We have secured 200 Boys' Two-piece Suits at 20 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. Sizes run from 22 to 28. There is a good range of patterns and every suit is good value at the regular price which is plainly marked on every suit. But On Tuesday Morning and for the rest of the week these prices will just be cut in two. Come early and get best choice.

McCANDLESS BROS., = = 37 JOHNSON ST.

## The Willapa Is Very Busy

## The West Coast Steamer Takes Up a Large Number of Miners.

## Amur Arrives From Skagway—Sailing Vessels Reach Port.

Steamer Willapa, which sailed for Ahousett and other points on the West Coast last night, had as many passengers as there were berths on the vessel. She had, too, a large cargo of freight, including some mining machinery being taken up for the development of Coast mining properties and a large amount of lumber for the iron mines at Sechart, Sarieta and Copper Island, and for the completion of the lums at Wreck Bay. The greater number of the Willapa's passengers were miners and mining men. The list included Colonel Hayes, of the Hayes mine on Alberni canal, C. D. Newton, Mr. Anderson, of Sechart, W. Price and E. H. Braden. They took up a large number of miners for the three iron properties and some drills for the development of the claims. A dozen Chinamen accompanied the miners. These three iron properties are now to be developed extensively. It is expected that before long not less than 200 men will be employed at the mines. H. Burnet, engineer in charge of the Wreck Bay lums, was a passenger to Wreck Bay. J. S. Thompson and wife went to Alberni, where Mr. Thompson, a Scotch mining expert, will look over some properties. Other passengers were B. W. Gardiner, G. T. Gerow and wife, W. W. Kenyon and wife, C. H. Dickie, T. A. Wood, J. B. Perry, W. G. Wharrock and H. Anderson, for Clayoquot; W. Price, for Copper Island. There were also on the steamer a large number of coal passengers. Piled up on the lumber were a heterogeneous collection of sashes "letas," and huddled there with their goods was a crowd of the natives, who are returning from the Fraser river and other salmon fisheries. Although the season has not been as good as past ones, the Indians were not without funds for some of them were taking up sewing machines and other goods which the Indian does not buy unless he has much silver—the Indians do not like paper—in his pockets.

## A QUIET DAY.

Three Arrivals From the Sea and Two Departures Outside the Regular Liners. Yesterday was a quiet day on the water front. There were three arrivals from the deep water outside the regular daily ferry vessels and two departures for the sea. The arrivals were the sailing vessels Altair, an Italian bark, from Callao, and the American schooner Transit, which passed up to Chemainus to load lumber, and the regular San Francisco liner, the City of Puebla, which tied up at the outer wharf early yesterday morning, after a fine voyage from the Golden Gate. She had 58 passengers for Victoria, as well as much freight. The Altair reported having sighted quite a fleet of vessels off the Cape. In 148 west, 47 north, she sighted two four-masted barkers and three full-rigged sailing ships. Some of these vessels were probably among the big fleet which reached Seattle yesterday. The arrivals there included the German cargo-laden ship Rodenbek, from Hamburg, the Columbia and Occidental. The departures for sea were the Willapa, for Cape Scott and way ports, and the Umatilla, for San Francisco. The Umatilla carried the following passengers from Victoria: Miss Black, Mrs. Silker, L. B. Macfarlane and wife, Mrs. Dora Woodill, Mrs. Edon, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. and Miss Woodworth, Miss Fisher, E. A. Leigh and wife, H. Lubbe, H. H. Norris, George Y. Steed and wife and Mrs. G. George Orchard.

## MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Amur arrived from the North as the Colonist was going to press this morning. Steamer Manawatu has been chartered to carry coal from Comox for Skagway. Some time ago a contract was made by the White Pass & Yukon Railway Co. for the carrying of 1,100 tons of coal per month to the company's bunkers at Skagway from Comox by the barge Georgian, but that vessel was wrecked and has only recently been floated. Steamer Tees is due from Skagway. She is scheduled to sail again for the North, taking in the British Columbia ports, this evening. It is not likely that she will sail, though, until to-morrow evening.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

## POLITICS.

Tarte Has No Intention of Resigning His Position. Goderich, Sept. 1.—The Conservative convention yesterday selected as its candidate for the Commons Robert McLean, who expressed his firm belief in his ability to carry the riding. Montreal, Sept. 1.—Evidently Mr. Tarte is not going to resign. La Patrie announces he will address a meeting with Mr. Mulock on Monday at the Saint. Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—Hon. C. Sifton, minister of the interior, arrived in the city this morning.

## The Invalidated Victoria Boys

## They Passed Through Winnipeg Yesterday on the Imperial Limited Train.

## Several More British Columbians In the Party on the Way Home.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—To-day's Imperial Limited from the East had on board six more of the Canadian invalided soldiers from South Africa. They were: Pte. J. W. Jones, R. C. R., Victoria. Pte. Finch-Smiles, R. C. R., Victoria. Pte. Arthur Carter, R. C. R., Victoria. Pte. F. C. Ruth, R. C. R., Carmen. Trooper R. Bingham, Dauphin, Strathcona's Horse. Pte. A. E. Orchard, Kamloops, Strathcona's Horse. Although it was not known that these soldiers were to arrive, a number of enthusiastic citizens, in expectation that some of the boys might come in, had gathered on the platform, and when they made their appearance, they were heartily greeted. Jones and Finch-Smiles were two to receive the most attention. Finch-Smiles walked lame, with a stick, and it was easily seen that he had been in the thick of the fight somewhere. He and Jones took part in the battle of Paardeberg. Pte. Jones was all through it, while Pte. Finch-Smiles had the misfortune early in the first day of the battle to receive a Mauser bullet wound in the leg, which disabled him. All the British Columbian continued their journey west and should reach the Coast on Monday.

## A MONSTER SPREAD.

Fifteen Thousand Guests to Be Entertained at Dinner.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A banquet of gigantic proportions will be given in Paris on September 22, when President Loubet will entertain all the mayors of France to celebrate the exposition. Fifteen thousand guests will sit down at tables in immense tents erected in the gardens at the Tuilleries, overlooking the Rue de Rivoli. The banquet will cost 500,000 francs. The president, his ministers and the exposition officials will be present. A gala representation will be held in the salle des fetes at the exposition in the afternoon, followed at night by a fete with splendid illumination.

## ANOTHER RECORD.

Deutschland Makes a Wonderful Trip Across the Atlantic.

New York, Sept. 1.—The famous express steamer Deutschland, of the Hamburg-American line, has eclipsed all records for fast trans-Atlantic travelling. She has broken the eastern and western records. Her time on the voyage just ended is 5 days, 12 hours, 20 minutes from the mole at the entrance of Cherbourg harbor and the Sandy Hook lightship.

At noon on the 31st she passed the record for the fastest day's run, making 584 knots. Her average speed was 23.02 knots per hour. The Deutschland sailed from Hamburg on August 25, Southampton and Cherbourg on August 26. She passed the mole at the entrance of the latter port at 9:55 on the evening of the 26th, arriving at Sandy Hook lightship at 5:24 a. m. to-day. Putting food into a diseased stomach is like putting money into a pocket with holes. The money is lost. All its value goes for nothing. When the stomach is diseased, with the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the food which is put into it is largely lost. The nutrient is extracted from the blood. The body is weak and the blood impoverished. The stomach can be cured. That sterling medicine for the stomach and blood, Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acts with peculiar promptness and power on the organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a positive cure for almost all disorders of these organs, and cures also such diseases of the heart, blood, liver and other organs, as have their cause in a weak or diseased condition of the stomach.

Go to Seattle Monday at 7 a. m. with Fifth Regiment band.

## Lord Minto Welcomed

(Continued From Second Page.)

Hugh Caldwell, Toronto F. B. C. S. Baxter, R. C. B. G. A. H. K. Worsfold, late Batt. Sergt.-Major, B. C. B. G. A. E. C. B. Bagshaw, Boulton's Scouts. Beaumont Boggs, Lieut. Princess Louise Fusiliers. Robt. Butler, late Sergt.-Major B. C. B. G. A. Edw. Mallandaine, Victoria R. Vol. and Canada Militia. W. H. Cullen, Capt. Sergt. 90th Batt. and Queen's Own Rifles, Winnipeg Cavalry, and B. C. B. G. A. Wm. Haynes, Royal Engineers, Bandmaster, Woolwich—1855 to 1866—Victoria Volunteers. Geo. T. Fox, Victoria Rifle Co., Victoria, B. C. A. J. Dallan, 1st Regt. R. I. L. L. and B. C. B. G. A. T. Watson, B. C. B. G. A. J. L. Caldwell, Corp. P. L. F., Halifax, N. S. C. Spring, Victoria Rifles, and B. C. B. G. A. Alex. Watson, Victoria Rifles. Geo. E. Smith, R. N. Chas. Ireland, R. N. G. Sheldon-Williams, 90th Rifles, Winnipeg. Hamilton Smith, B. C. B. G. A. H. L. Salmon, B. C. B. G. A. School of Gunnery, Victoria, B. C. Wm. Graham, 3rd Somerset Rifle Co. P. Gunter, D. R. Royal Engineers. S. Gunter, Sergt. Ins. 3rd Hussars. James Kirkerson, 18th Hertford Volunteer Rifles. W. L. J. Prevost, Qr. M. Sergt. Royal Canadian Artillery. Thos. Redding, Staff Sergt. Royal Canadian Artillery. Hugh Macdonald, N. S. Militia. E. J. Wall, Victoria Rifles. James Blackwood, Sergt. 5th Regt. C. A. Wm. Armstrong, H. M. 12th Regt. Wm. Jameson, 5th R. C. A. E. B. McKay, Nanaimo, R. V., and B. C. B. G. A. Phillip D. Goepel, B. C. B. G. A. H. H. Roper, 82nd Batt., Victoria Rifles, B. C. B. G. A. James Pottinger, No. 2 Co., Victoria Rifles. Chas. Minckler, 60th Batt., Canadian Militia. D. G. McNaughton, N. B. Brigade of G. Artillery, B. C. B. G. A. Kingston; B. C. B. G. A. E. H. Fletcher, Capt., late Victoria Rifles. R. Wolfenden, Lt.-Col., late B. G. B. G. A.; served also in Royal Engineers, New Westminster Rifles Volunteers, Victoria Rifle Volunteers and Victoria Rifles (Militia). P. B. Gamble, late O. O. R., Toronto. George J. Potts, Surgeon, 15th Batt. P. E. I. F. Babbage, Royal Navy. Jos. Mellon, late Staff Sergt. R. C. R. R. Homfray, Gr., late Victoria Rifles—28 years' service; B. C. B. G. A. J. G. Mann, late Victoria Rifles. Wm. Graham, 9th Queen's Royal. C. T. Penwill, 1st Devon Volunteers. H. G. Proctor, Trumpeter, R. C. Fred. J. Claxton, Lieut. 1st Batt. Prince of Wales Regt. Thomas Harman, Petty Officer, Royal Navy. F. J. Manion, B. M. B. R.; B. C. B. G. A. J. F. Settrington, Gr., A. and B. Battery, R. G. S. Thos. Shotbolt, Pte. No. 1 Victoria Rifle Co., 1864. E. J. Hawsky, Pte., 62 Regt. Wm. F. Robertson, Capt. 6th Fusiliers, Montreal. Thos. Booz, Pte., 90th Batt., Winnipeg. John Devereux, Pte., Victoria Rifle Co. G. Hargreaves, Victoria Rifle Co. Louis J. Seymour, 1st R. V. (Essex). Edward Murnon, Algoma Rifles; 1st St. M. T. E. Woodbridge, Tpt., Royal Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Malcott Richardson, late Capt. 35th Royal Sussex Regt. H. de M. Mellin, late Lieut. 4th B. H. de M. Mellin, Sergt. 2nd Norfolk Regt. John Nicholson, 4th Cheshire Volunteers. Alfred Huggett, 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers. John W. Switzer, Corp. No. 4 B. C. B. G. A. Geo. Webb, Pat. No. 2, B. C. B. G. A. John Nelson, Capt. and Adj. 32nd Batt. George Millett, 1st Batt. 5th Fusiliers (Pte.) Born in the regiment 20th May, 1842, at Castle Donington, Leicestershire. Thomas Roberts, Pte. No. 1 Co., 49th Batt., Belleville, Ont. G. F. O. Simpson, Victoria Rifle Co., Victoria, B. C. F. W. Davey, Victoria Rifle Co. Charles Bunting, No. 3 Company, B. C. B. G. A. Saml. W. Edwards, 45th Batt. Grenville Rifles. James Stewart, No. 3 Co., B. C. B. G. A. Andrew Calderwood, 5th Regt., and M. Rifles. Arthur Keast, London Rifle Brigade.

## Butte Artillery; Southern Division Royal Artillery (retired).

John H. Stratford, Ensign 3rd Wai-kato Regt. of New Zealand. John Johnson, No. 3, Victoria Rifles. ALSACE-LORRAINE. French Military Officers Not Allowed to Enter Under Any Consideration. Paris, Sept. 1.—Over six hundred German officers have visited the Paris exposition since April last without the slightest hindrance on the part of the French authorities. These officers' appearance evoked some bitter comment regarding the difference between the treatment of German officers visiting France and French officers desiring to revisit Alsace-Lorraine. The only formality required of the German officers is that they register themselves at the bureau of the military governor of Paris. One officer of very high rank and five superior officers were among the visitors. The remainder of the 600 were majors, captains and lieutenants. The Parisian press calls attention to the extraordinary treatment of French officers in the annexed provinces. A case is cited where a French officer was refused permission to enter Alsace-Lorraine to bid farewell to his dying mother. A majority of such requests meet with refusals, and even where they are eventually granted, the formalities are interminable, often rendering the journey unacceptance. A former major in the French army writes to the papers stating that he recently applied for authority to enter the Alsace-Lorraine, pointing out that he was 63 years of age and had retired from the army and wished before he died to see his aged sister again and to make a pilgrimage to the graves of his father and mother in the cemetery at Colmer. The reply he received was an abrupt refusal. BRITANNIA MINES SOLD. The Property Transferred to the Scott Syndicate. Vancouver, Sept. 1.—Papers were signed to-day transferring the Britannia copper mines, situated at Howe Sound, near Vancouver, to English capitalists known as the Scott syndicate. The price paid was on the basis of \$2,000,000, with a substantial cash payment down. SET FREE. Could Not Be Held on a Telegram. From Our Own Correspondent. Vancouver, Sept. 1.—The police cannot arrest a suspect in connection with a crime committed in another part of Canada, on the strength of a telegram, is the ruling of Mr. Justice Irving in the case of Mr. Knight-Smith, who was held by the police here, on the strength of a telegram from Ottawa, for alleged theft. The case came before Judge Irving yesterday, when he rendered the above decision, and told the detained suspect that he might walk out of court. Mr. Knight-Smith explains that he is a consulting engineer, resident in Ottawa; that for some time he had been negotiating through the Hon. Mr. Sifton's department for the purchase of certain mining claims and liquor permits, from the government. During these negotiations the company he represented cabled him \$1,000 expenses. In the meantime the negotiations went through, and the company declined to sell the liquor permits or mining properties. Mr. Knight-Smith says he supposes his arrest is desired on the grounds that he stole that \$1,000 expense money. ROSSLAND MINES. Report of Shipments of Ore For Past Week. Rossland, Sept. 1.—The output for the week which ended to-night is not as large as for the preceding week. The Le Roi sent 4,651 tons, the Le Roi, No. 2 255 tons, and the Giant 45 tons, or a total of 4,951 tons. The decrease was due to several causes. There was a slight breakage on the forenoon of the 29th ult., which caused a delay on the gravity tramway. In addition to this the smelter yard at Northport is crammed to the west of inconvenience, so that at present it is not desirable to ship more than the smelter can well handle. The Centre Star on Tuesday will commence shipping to Trail. The shipments will be at the rate of 300 tons per day at first. The Giant resumed shipping this week from the upper ledge, and it is anticipated that the shipments will be kept up indefinitely. In connecting the workings at the new shaft to those of the old at the 200 foot level on the Nickelplate, a fine body of ore was encountered in crosscut, some weeks since. This has since been proved in two places, in the second of which a slope has been commenced, which is 28 feet wide and of a good shipping value clear across its width. This lies about 200 feet south of the main zone of the mine and is practically a new ore body, which it is thought will prove equal in extent to that of the old. This makes the third vein of pay ore found in the mine. Go to Seattle Monday at 7 a. m. with Fifth Regiment band.

## New Suits for School Very Cheap

—AT—

## ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

## St. Alice Water

## British Columbia's Natural Mineral Water

## THORPE & Co. Ltd., SOLE AGENTS

P. O. BOX 180. TELEPHONE 435.

## Robinson Crusoe

FOUND FRIDAY Through The Print Upon The Sand.

If Our Print attracts your attention you can find not only Friday but every day in the week you can get BARGAINS IN BICYCLES FROM

## The Hinton Electric Co.,

62 GOVERNMENT ST.

## FRASER RIVER PACK.

An Estimate of This Year's Pack at the Various Canneries.

The following estimate of the Fraser River salmon pack as given by the New Westminster Canadian does not include the pack at the English Bay cannery, the Alliance, on North Arm; nor the new one, Great Northern, at Point Atkinson, all of which are reckoned as in the Fraser River fisheries district.

## NEW WESTMINSTER CITY.

Cannery.	Cases.
Cleere C. & C. S. Co.	7,000
Premier	2,000
Boutillier & Co.	3,000
Westminster Packing Co.	2,000
St. Mungo No. 1	500
Total	14,500

## MAIN RIVER AND CANOE PASS.

St. Mungo No. 1	4,500
Industrial	1,000
Ewen & Co.	6,000
Dease Island	5,000
Delta	1,700
Wellington	2,000
Anglo-American	1,500
Brunswick No. 2	2,000
McDonald Bros.	1,000
British America	4,000
Curr'e & McWilliams	6,000
Albion	8,000
Scottish-Canadian	7,000
Gulf of Georgia	5,000
Atlas	3,000
Star	4,000
Lighthouse	2,500
London	2,000
Brunswick No. 1	3,000
Imperial	3,000
Anne	2,500
Phoenix-Britannia	10,000
Pacific Coast	3,700
Colonial	5,000
Beaver	4,000
Canadian Pacific	3,000
Total	103,800

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Gulf of Georgia	5,000
Atlas	3,000
Star	4,000
Lighthouse	2,500
London	2,000
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## Tenders.

Tenders, sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned will be received for the following, till—  
One winter Overcoat for Chief of Police. (blue cloth) \$35.  
Three Suits for Sergeants, (blue serge), \$27.50.  
Three Suits for Gaoles, (blue serge), \$25.  
Fifteen Suits for Constables, without rests, (blue serge), \$32.50.  
Two Suits for Detectives, \$25.00.  
Tenders to furnish samples of serge and worsted for lining the uniforms.  
All tenders must be delivered not later than 3 p.m. Tuesday, September 4 at the office of the undersigned, where also specifications can be seen.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
WM. W. NORTHCOOT,  
City Hall, Purchasing Agent.  
Victoria, B. C., August 26th, 1900.

## W. J. HANNA

Funeral Director.  
Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, N.Y.  
Removed to Parlors Opposite Hotel  
Drummond, MacGregor Block.

ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST



## The Colonist.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1900.

Published by  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,  
Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or  
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (ex-  
cept the city) and United States at follow-  
ing rates:

One year ..... \$5 00  
Six months ..... 3 00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year ..... \$1 50  
Six months ..... 75  
Three months ..... 40  
Sent post paid to any part of Canada and  
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of  
advertising to ensure their being inserted  
should be handed in to the business office  
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be  
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business of-  
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.  
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-  
sult the night editor.



## NOTICE

Their Excellencies the Governor-General  
and the Countess of Minto will hold a  
FULL DRESS reception at the Legislative  
Assembly on Tuesday Evening next, Sept.  
4th, at 9 p.m.

## VICTORIA'S WELCOME.

Victoria may always be depended upon  
to give the representatives of Her Most  
Gracious Majesty a cordial welcome; but  
there was a new note in the greeting  
extended to Lord and Lady Minto. Since  
the last Governor-General was received  
officially by the citizens, Canada has come  
to occupy a changed relation to the Em-  
pire, or more properly speaking, has risen  
to her proper position among the daugh-  
ters of the great mother of nations. Cana-  
dians have asserted themselves and  
have been recognized, and the result is  
that the name of their country has been  
clothed with new dignity and honor.  
This thought has a place in the mind of  
everyone in connection with every patri-  
otic function, and if last evening there  
was somewhat more of a demonstration  
than is usual on such occasions, the rea-  
son is to be sought in the conscientious-  
ness of the new attitude of our country.  
If His Excellency will carry away  
from this westernmost city of Her Ma-  
jesty's dominion the thought that we  
are not the same Canadians whom he  
knew fifteen years ago, but a people with  
new aspirations and a new sense of re-  
sponsibility, his visit will have a special  
value. In one respect alone will he find  
us the same, namely, in loyal devotion  
to the sovereign; but even this sentiment  
has been strengthened by the test it  
has undergone during the past eventful  
twelvemonth.

Lord Minto has the distinction of be-  
ing the first Governor-General to visit  
the great Northern gold fields. We an-  
ticipate that good will result from his  
journey thither. We are quite aware of  
the limitations of the powers vested in  
the vice-regal office, but we also know  
that constitutional usage permits the rep-  
resentation of the crown to make his  
personal views felt by his advisers. It  
is not suggested that he should take an  
extreme course, but His Excellency must  
have observed many things and have had  
others brought to his notice, which call  
for the best consideration of his minis-  
ters. That he will discover how to con-  
vey his impressions to the Premier, with-  
out trespassing upon the principles of  
responsible government, may be taken  
for granted.

We are sure that the people of Vic-  
toria hope that Lord and Lady Minto  
and their family will greatly enjoy their  
stay with us, and that they may carry  
away with them such pleasant recollec-  
tions as will lead them to visit us again.

## THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

Sir Richard Cartwright is credited  
with the statement that the federal elec-  
tions will be brought on within three  
months. We suppose this may be taken  
as conclusive. We greatly regret the  
decision of the government. An election  
held this year will deprive British  
Columbia of its proper voice in parlia-  
ment, for there can be no question that  
this province is entitled to more than  
six members. We have all along con-  
tended that there should be a redistri-  
bution before the election, and that this  
redistribution ought not to be made until  
after the census was taken. This would  
have brought the election on in the

## Balmoral Block

DOUGLAS ST.  
Forty hand-somely furnished rooms,  
en suite or single, baths,  
Mrs. F. B. Williams, Prop.

spring of next year. It was understood  
that the Liberals had no desire to face  
Ontario with the constituencies as now  
divided. Twice they have endeavored  
to remodel that province and twice have  
been foiled in the attempt by the  
Senate, which took the position that no  
peace-meal scheme of redistribution  
could be put through parliament. We  
hoped that the exigencies of the Lib-  
erals in Ontario would have secured jus-  
tice to this province by influencing them  
to postpone the appeal to the people un-  
til a general redistribution bill had been  
passed. In this we have been mistaken,  
and can only wonder why it is that Sir  
Wilfrid Laurier has been induced to  
abandon what seemed to be something  
on which he had set his heart. Does  
he see signs in the political heavens in-  
dicating that the longer the election is  
delayed the less the chance of his party  
succeeding will become? Certainly such  
a conclusion seems warranted.

The Colonist has endeavored to regard  
federal politics from a somewhat differ-  
ent standpoint to that which obtains in  
the East. We have felt that situat-  
ed as British Columbia is, the patri-  
otic duty of a Conservative paper  
should lead it to avoid bitter  
partisanship, to give credit to the  
opposite party, when it could be  
justly claimed, and to press for those  
things to which the province seemed  
entitled. So now, in entering upon the  
election campaign, it is not intended to  
conduct it with bitterness. We shall  
endeavor to deal with principles, and  
with acts of administration, and espe-  
cially with those which directly concern  
British Columbia. From this standpoint  
what appeals to us the most strongly as  
affording a reason why the Liberal party  
is not entitled to the support of the peo-  
ple of this province is its neglect of the  
West. The Laurier government seems  
to have failed utterly to grasp the situa-  
tion of things on the Pacific Coast and  
to shape its administration and legisla-  
tion accordingly. Thus for years the  
people of this province have been beg-  
ging for something to be done that will  
enable our cities and Canada generally  
to fully profit by the exploitation of the  
northern gold fields, but they have been  
asking in vain. For years they have  
sought for Cabinet representation, but  
their requests have been treated with  
indifference. They have petitioned in  
vain for something like adequate protec-  
tion against Oriental immigration, but  
have been given only a faint pretence of  
it. We need not in this article spec-  
ify anything further, except to say that  
upon the top of all this and much more  
neglect of the interests of this province  
there comes an election held under con-  
ditions which render the adequate and  
equitable representation of the province  
impossible. There can be no answer to  
these propositions and they are such as  
come directly home to our people. They  
are matters of a class which ought to  
and will influence votes. There is noth-  
ing personal about them. They do not  
touch the time-worn issues about which  
politicians on both sides in the East so  
much concern themselves. They appeal  
to every voter no matter to what party  
he may belong. The Colonist confesses  
that it is inclined to look at every ques-  
tion from a British Columbia standpoint.  
We try to base our opinion upon our best  
understanding of how the interests of  
this province will be affected. While not  
without a due appreciation of the duty  
which every Canadian owes to Canada,  
and a thorough sense of our obligations  
as a part of the Empire, we nevertheless  
regard our first duty as due to  
ourselves as British Columbians. It  
is all the more important to take  
such a position, because in the East  
politics are to a great extent con-  
ducted upon provincial lines. What  
Quebec wants or can get is the  
key-note of Quebec politics. The Mar-  
itime Provinces regard every subject from  
a local point of view, and Ontario  
imagines itself to be the whole Confed-  
eration.

Under these circumstances it becomes  
the duty of the West, and especially of  
British Columbia, to assert itself on the  
floors of parliament as a unit. To ac-  
complish such a result we must keep  
British Columbia questions and inter-  
ests to the front in every campaign, and  
it is for this reason, among others, that  
we regard the strength of the Conserva-  
tive party in this province to lie in the  
fact that our interests have not been  
properly appreciated by the party now  
in power.

## ZIONISM.

The Zionists have lately held a con-  
vention in London. This organization must  
not be confounded with the Zionites. The  
latter have no connection with the Jewish  
race, while the former is intended to pre-  
pare the way for the return of the Jews  
to Palestine. It has been in existence  
for several years. At first it received  
very little consideration from the leaders  
of the Jewish people, and at present it  
is disesteemed by many of the rich-  
est; but it is growing apace and seems  
likely to take a shape very soon that will  
be productive of profound results.

The aim of the Zionists is to re-es-  
tablish the Jews in their former home, not  
as an independent nation, but as sub-  
jects of the Sultan. If they entertain  
any hope that they will ultimately  
achieve autonomy, they are careful to  
conceal it. An application has already  
been made to the Sublime Porte for per-  
mission to settle in the country, and the  
statement is made that the Sultan is  
ready to grant it. Only permission is  
asked. No concessions of any kind are  
desired, but on the other hand, the Zion-  
ists propose to agree to pay any reason-  
able tribute that may be demanded of  
them. Their present idea is to establish  
farming communities. It is claimed that

the ancient Jewish nation were more pro-  
ficient in agriculture than any other,  
and that among their literature are  
books of the greatest value in connection  
with this industry. Subscriptions are be-  
ing received from all parts of the world,  
and the more enthusiastic Zionists be-  
lieve the time to be close at hand when  
they will return to the ancient home of  
their race after a banishment of cen-  
turies.

While, as has been said, no claim is  
now made that an independent nation-  
ality will be set up, the Jewish race is  
nothing if not far-seeing, and if they do  
not cherish the thought that at no very  
distant day the rule of the Sultan will  
be broken and new political conditions  
be established in Eastern Asia, they are  
unique in their views. When this event  
takes place, it will certainly be an excel-  
lent thing for the world if a civilized and  
progressive race occupies the half-way  
point between Western Europe and the  
Orient.

It is claimed for the Jews that what-  
ever may be said about them, they can-  
not be charged with a desire to proselyt-  
ize, and therefore they will not be like-  
ly to come into collision with their pos-  
sible Mohammedan rulers. They say that  
the only reason why the Armenians have  
been in so much trouble is their intol-  
erance of any other notions in regard  
to religion than those which go to make  
up the extraordinary species of Christi-  
anity which they profess. The Jew,  
however, is content to live on good terms  
with the professors of any creed. All  
he asks is permission to make his living  
as best he can.

To those who believe in the literal ful-  
fillment of the Jewish prophecies, the  
Zionist movement must be full of inter-  
est. For centuries a large element in  
the Christian world has been looking  
forward to the time when the dispersed  
descendants of the tribes of Judah and  
Benjamin would be restored to the land  
out of which they were driven by the  
Romans. This event was to occur "in  
the last days." Contemporary with it,  
or nearly so, the return of Christ to  
earth was looked for. Many anticipa-  
tions in regard to the Millennium are as-  
sociated with such an event. Hence if  
Zionism proves successful, the whole  
Christian world will have a new sensa-  
tion, and one that cannot fail to have a  
very profound effect upon the church.  
But dismissing all question of a religious  
nature and looking at the movement  
from a purely historical standpoint, there  
is nothing in history and there never was  
anything resembling this movement.  
The Jewish race is one of the most an-  
cient and homogeneous in the world. We  
do not know how it compares with the  
Chinese or some of the other races of  
the Orient in this respect, for there is a  
lack of data on the subject; but it is,  
we think, demonstrable that among Oc-  
cidental peoples the Jews easily bear the  
palma for antiquity. They can certainly  
claim a history as a people for forty cen-  
turies. This race, which came out of  
Egypt and conquered Palestine, has been  
dispersed over all the world. The dis-  
persion began at the time of the Baby-  
lonish captivity, after which it is gen-  
erally understood that the descendants of  
ten of the tribes disappeared from the  
ken of the historian. The two other  
tribes returned to Palestine, where they  
remained until Jerusalem was destroyed  
in A.D. 70. Since then they have been  
scattered everywhere. They are sup-  
posed to number between 10,000,000 and  
15,000,000, but it is of course impossible  
to be at all accurate on the point. We  
are sure that there is no other historical  
instance like this where a race, scattered  
in all parts of the globe for over eighteen  
hundred years, has preserved its individ-  
uality, and after so great a lapse of time,  
contemplates returning to its original  
home. This of itself lends an interest to  
the Zionists movement that can scarcely  
be excelled. The movement will also  
stimulate a genuine inquiry as to the fate  
of the other tribes. There has been much  
speculation on this point, but it has hard-  
ly yet reached the stage of historical in-  
vestigation.

Our Canadian soldiers will be received  
by the Queen. They deserve every hon-  
or that can be extended to them.

Lord Minto realizes the importance of  
the Pacific Cable. It is satisfactory to  
know that his influence will be exerted  
in favor of that important undertaking.

It is wholly probable that the task of  
winding up the war in South Africa will  
be entrusted to General Buller. The  
work is hardly of sufficient magnitude to  
require Lord Roberts to remain on the  
ground.

The police should keep a sharp lookout  
for reckless bicycle riders. Yesterday  
afternoon at the corner of Fort and  
Government streets a group was gather-  
ed about a broken bicycle. A car stop-  
ped and several ladies and children  
alighted. At that moment a large man  
on a wheel forced his way through the  
group, greatly endangering the safety of  
the ladies and children. He forced his  
way through a space not more than a  
foot wide. If some one had given him  
a shoulder and sent him into the gutter,  
he would have been taught a much need-  
ed lesson. The ladies who alighted from  
the car went to take another on Fort  
street, when a youth came flying along  
on a wheel. By extraordinary good luck  
he managed to avoid knocking down an  
elderly lady. His wheel then struck the  
car and he fell off, striking a young lady  
and bruising her against the stop of the  
car. He was terribly indignant on be-  
ing taken to task for his recklessness.  
Apparently he imagined that the whole  
street should be cleared for his use.  
Some of these inconsiderate and reckless  
people should be arrested and punished.

The Colonist will be issued to-morrow  
morning instead of Tuesday, in order  
that the staff may have the full benefit  
of the holiday.

SALES BY  
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE COMP'Y, LD.

## AUCTION

Of a Large Quantity of

Valuable

## Furniture and Effects

ON AN EARLY DATE.

Particulars later.

The Cuthbert-Browne Co'y, L'ds.

LEADING AUCTIONEERS.

THOS. HOOPER

ARCHITECT

ROOM 23, FIVE SISTERS' BLOCK.

WO SANG

Merchant &amp; Tailor.

35 STORE STREET, Victoria, B. C.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tuesday and Wednesday

September 4 and 5.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE VICTORIA

Young Ladies' Minstrels.

Under the patronage of His Worship the  
Mayor and Mrs. Hayward.

30 IN NUMBER 30

Introducing the leading amateurs of the  
city in a grand minstrel festival. The  
most beautiful first part setting ever wit-  
nessed here. An olio of meritorious nov-  
elties. Gorgeous costumes, excellent orches-  
tra. Under the direction of Miss Marack  
and Mr. Elmer Lissenden, late of J. H.  
Haverley's minstrels.  
Admission, \$1.00, 75, and 50 cents. Tickets  
on sale Friday next at Victoria Book and  
Stationery Store.

MISS S. F. SMITH  
A.T.C.M.

Certificated pupil Toronto College of  
Music, and gold medalist of H. M. Field,  
Leipzig, Germany.

Will recommence classes in

PIANOFORTE PLAYING  
THEORY OF MUSIC

Assisted by MISS M. M. SILL, a certifi-  
cated pupil of H. M. Field and Herr Pro-  
fessor Krause, Leipzig, Germany.  
For terms apply at studio, 57 FORT ST.  
between 1 and 6 p.m.  
Fall term begins Wednesday, August 1st  
1900.

## C. C. RUSSELL,

Masonic Block, Douglas Street.

LADIES' AND MISSES' NEW AND STYLISH FALL  
AND WINTER JACKETS.

30 inch JACKETS AND COSTUME CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS AND SHADES.  
..... \$1.50 per yard  
BRIGGS, PRIESTLY & CO.'S BLACK DRESS GOODS AND SERGES.  
..... From 50 cents per yard.  
46 inch FANCY CREAM SERGES, ..... 75 cents per yard.  
56 inch CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, ..... \$1.25 per yard.  
50 piece NEW AND FASHIONABLE PLAIDS, ..... 50 cents per yard.  
56 inch HEAVY NAVY SERGE, ..... 50 and 75 cents per yard.  
56 inch ANTRAKANS, in Cream, Grey, Black and Colors, ..... \$1.50 per yard.

## FOR EARLY FALL TRADE

Black Straw Sailor Hats  
Ladies' Tweed Suits  
And a big line of  
Battenberg Lace Braids

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61-63 Fort St.

The H. B. A. Vogel Commercial College.  
P. O. Box 347, Vancouver, B. C.

We teach through office methods entirely  
and use no text books or "system" for book-  
keeping. We teach and place our students  
into positions in six months. Short-hand  
and typewriting. Send for illustrated pros-  
pectus.



# BROWN'S

## Four Crown Whisky.

The Finest Scotch in the World.

This pure Whisky, the same as supplied to the Royal Household  
has the largest sale of any in Scotland.

## TURNER, BEETON &amp; CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.



# Spencer

See Monday Morning's  
advertisement of

## SPECIAL SALES

commencing

## WEDNESDAY.



# FIT-REFORM

WE HAVE BOUGHT THE BEST WOOLLENS.  
WE HAVE PERFECTED OUR METHODS OF  
MANUFACTURE.

Our styles need no advocate.

The only trouble with our prices is that they  
are too low to make you appreciate how  
choice our entire stock is.

Now to come to the point—**THE FIT**—the  
Tailor alters till it fits.

We make so many sizes and so many varia-  
tions in each size, that nine men out of ten  
can find a perfect fit in our stock; with the  
tenth man, we do as the Tailor does with  
each man—alter till it fits.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS, \$10 TO \$25.  
TROUSERS, \$3 TO \$6.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL ARRIVING.

## Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 Government Street.

VICTORIA

Read • The • Colonist







# WEILER BROTHERS'

## JARDINIER DEPARTMENT.



Handsome Painted Jardinieres in 3 Colors:

6 1/2 inch. across top	20c. each
7 1/2 inch. across top	30c. each
8 1/2 inch. across top	40c. each
9 inch. across top	50c. each

Pretty Majolica Jardinieres Finely Glazed Endless Variety:

5 1/2 inch. diameter across top	30c. each
6 1/2 inch. diameter across top	45c. each
7 inch. diameter across top	50c. each
7 1/2 inch. diameter across top	60c. each
8 inch. diameter across top	75c. each

## SPECIAL SALE OF JARDINIERES FOR THIS WEEK!

We have more than 100 different kinds all of which are sold at special prices. They take up an immense amount of room and we wish to reduce our stock.

Jardinier Stands in Oak and Mahogany.

**WEILER BROS.,** Complete House Furnishings, **GOVERNMENT ST.**

### Good Sport at Oak Bay

### Bicycle Races Attract a Large Crowd to Oak Bay Grounds.

### The New Westminster Stick-Handlers Down Champions at Ottawa.

The first meet of the Capital City Cycling Club, held at Oak Bay track yesterday afternoon was under distinguished patronage, His Excellency the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor Joly both attended. The meet was a good one, and all the events were closely contested, they being in that respect a marked contrast with the meet held under other auspices some time ago. The delays, though, between the different races tended to kill the interest. The grand stand was crowded, but because of the vexatious delays the crowd dwindled. Various reasons were ascribed for the hitches; the riders would not get out quickly, racing tandems took longer than anticipated to get out, and so many of the contestants rode in the majority of the events, and needed a breathing space. However, what was lost in the delays was more than made up in the races. They were good, some of the finishes being thrilling. Cotter's record-breaking mile was an event in local racing. He broke the previous track record, 2:00, by doing the mile in 2:04 minutes and had the tandem picked him up without such loss of time in the last lap he would undoubtedly have put up a new mark for the mile on the Pacific Slope. He rode in fine style, and a perfect torrent of enthusiastic applause greeted him as he crossed the line.

Cotter was, without doubt, the swiftest of the visiting pros. Winesett and Rucker, the latter of whom at one time was one of the speediest riders on the Coast, went down easily, and Cassidy was not a too strong competitor of the fair haired rider from Olympia. Marshall did not come.

The meet opened with the usual novice race. C. B. Kennedy secured first place in this, with A. D. McLean, of Vancouver, and D. Keith, "side by side" about two wheels length behind him. The time was 2:28 3/4. In the one mile open there were fourteen entries and the race was contested in two heats, with fields of seven facing the starter. The first heat brought out J. B. Hancock, C. L. Royds, R. Lindsay, Thompson, Jesse, Edwards, W. W. Northcott and A. D. McLean. They made a good race, Edwards of Vancouver finishing first in 2:32 1/2, with R. Lindsay second and Royds third. In the second heat the starters were W. W. McDonald, Robt. Haddon, C. B. Kennedy, Cooper Harold, Fred. Dingmore, J. L. Millhouse and Archie Bell. They started slow but got away on the second lap and made a good finish. Archie Bell, who jumped from the bunch as they came to the stretch, leading Millhouse and Cooper Harold over the line. The time was 2:31 4/5.

Those qualified for the final were Edwards, Lindsay, Bell, Millhouse and Cooper, and they made a good exhibition in the final. The "quad" was not fast enough and the riders could be heard entreating the four riders to "hit her up." They left it early on the third lap, and Bell spurred. Willhouse and Harold, though, overhauled him and in a bunch they entered the stretch. Bell looked very likely, but as they were on the curve Millhouse jumped forward and Bell gave place to Harold at the pole, who worked hard, without avail, however, to reach Millhouse. The finish was very close, Millhouse being about half a wheel's length in front of Harold, and Bell had just a little daylight between his wheel and Harold's. He claimed a foul, holding that Millhouse had pushed him towards the fence. Those who witnessed the jump for place, though, hold that the race was fairly won. The time was 2:14 2/5.

The boys' race was a splendid race for the spectators. Five boys started, but a spill threw three of them out of the race. Then, a very small rider from Vancouver and A. J. Gray and A. E. Ash made the race. The hearts of the spectators, particularly the ladies, went with the little fellow, and when he fell behind at the half they were disappointed. The little fellow, though, only jumped behind until the stretch, when he waltzed like a veteran and won in a good finish with daylight just visible between his wheel and that of Gray. The time was 2:43 4/5.

A clever exhibition of trick riding was then given by Master Haddon, of Vancouver, as the audience filled his hat with their loose change. The little fellow, during this extra act, got out in their blankets and crazy quilts, ready for the open mile professional.

At this juncture His Excellency Lord Minto entered the grand stand, the audience rising, and the band playing the National Anthem. The circle of racers and judges proposed a cheer, which was heartily given. In the professional race there were four starters, F. J. Cotter, H. O. Rucker, Cassidy and Winesett. A time limit of 2:15 was put on the race. Cotter won easily by several lengths, with Rucker second and Cassidy third. The time was 2:21 3/5, over six seconds above the time limit.

The Army and Navy N. C. O. and Men's race was the only one of its kind. There was none of the jockeying for place, waiting for pace, etc. It was for blood. One of the soldiers went out from the start with all the speed he could get out of his wheel, and was tired out before the second lap. The victory went to the R. C. R., the honor of the race being won for the Garrison by Corp. Harrabin, Sapper Simpson, of the R. E., being second and Sapper Hopkinson, of the same company, being third.

The two mile lap race, amateur, brought out a field of eleven. This proved too many to start for safety, for as the second lap was beginning, three of the riders got a bad spill, McLean, of Vancouver, one of them, was unconscious for a time. This race, in which the winner of each lap gets five points, and the second, third and fourth, 3, 2, and 1, respectively, with the points finished in the last lap, was won by Robt. Haddon, in 5:71 4/5, with Cooper Harold second and Jesse Edwards third. Haddon took four firsts and one second, Harold one first and four seconds, and Edwards three thirds, in this race.

In the one mile handicap Cotter started at scratch, Rucker at 15, Winesett at 25, and Cassidy at 25 yards respectively. They bunched at the first lap. Cotter finished first, with Cassidy, who showed good form in this race, a wheel and a half behind. Rucker was third. The time was 2:28 4/5.

The quarter mile open, amateur, was a

good fast race, with close finishes. Hancock, a promising young Victoria rider, won the first heat in 33 1/2 seconds, with Edwards second, and Lindsay third. The second heat went to Blackmore, of Vancouver, whose time was a fifth second slower than that of Hancock. Harold was a good second, with Haddon third. In the final Haddon crossed the line first with Harold fighting hard for the victory, and Edwards a good third. The time was 32 3/5.

The starters were many in the two mile handicap, but a number fell out before the finish. Haddon, Harold and Millhouse started at scratch, with Edwards and McDonald at 25 yards, Royds at 35 yards, Sloop at 45 yards, and Marshall at 55 yards. Hancock, Thompson, Jackson and Keith at 100 yards. The leading four made the race, and it was not until the fifth lap that the scratch men and those with the lesser handicap caught them. Only Hancock and Lindsay, of those with the big start, fought the stretch with the scratch men, and they made a good race, but could not catch the speedier riders. W. W. McDonald finished first in 4:50 2/5, with Harold (scratch) second, and C. L. Royds third. It was a good finish.

The two mile lap race, professional, was easily Cotter's. He took wheels in at the finish. C. L. Royds won, with Lindsay second. Finlay, of Vancouver, was the only other starter.

The Fifth Regiment band was present. They were, however, by no means, over generous with their selections, the programme being a scant one.

All said and done though, in view of the fact that the races were good ones—and it is not always of late that they have been—the delays are to a great extent excusable in that it was the first meet of the club. They will have the experience to work on next time. The officers of the day were: Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior, M.P., honorary president; general superintendents, Herbert Cuthbert, secretaries, P. Richardson and W. Dees; judges, Capt. J. F. Foulkes, Capt. H. M. Grabame, Herbert Kent; track judges, Major Monro, J. A. Hinton, A. W. Currie, A. S. Burgess, A. S. Anderson; starter, H. W. Nevin; handicapper, A. J. Dallan; announcers, W. L. McFarlane, A. H. Price; timekeepers, W. L. Chaloner, A. A. Clayton; Chief Deasy; referee, W. Edwards, clerks of the course, Beaumont Bogge and P. C. McGregor.

### THE INVINCIBLE WESTMINSTERS.

Capitals of Ottawa Fall Before The Lacrosse Boys of the Fraser.

Ottawa, Sept. 1.—Three thousand Ottawans saw their lacrosse idols, the Capitals, go down before the Westminster team this afternoon by a score of four to one. The match was a decidedly rough one, five of the Capitals at different times decorating the fence, as against one British Columbian. The British Columbians gained confidence and put up a magnificent exhibition of the game. The passing and picking up improved wonderfully, and they earned hearty applause.

Field Captain McNaughton's manner was

somewhat irritating. He lost his temper and struck Hutton, one of the Capital players. The police had great difficulty in preventing a row. Considerable money changed hands on the result, Ottawa betting even money that the Capitals would double the Westminster score.

### CHESS.

An Interesting Game Before Two Noted Victoria Cracks.

The second game between Messrs. T. H. Piper and B. J. Perry in the summer tournament of the Victoria Chess Club was played last evening, and after a prolonged and interesting contest, resulted in a draw on the 74th move. Mr. Piper, giving the odds of the Queen's Rook, opened with pawn to King's fourth, Mr. Perry replying with pawn to King's third. Mr. Piper, by a brilliant attack won a clear piece on the 18th move, but after Mr. Perry had forced the exchange of Queen's, the game was so equal that Mr. Piper offered a draw on the 32nd move, his opponent, however, refusing to accept it. From the 32nd to the 68th move Mr. Perry, by a very sound and vigorous attack kept Mr. Piper in difficulties, from which, however, the master of the game, by very careful strategy, managed to escape. A brilliant coup-de-main on the part of Mr. Piper enabled him to Queen his King's pawn on the 74th move. This was not sufficient, however, to force a victory. Mr. Perry drawing the game by giving perpetual check. It is understood that the winter tournament for the valuable prize donated by Mr. S. M. Robb will commence on Oct. 1st.

### VANCOUVER JOCKEY CLUB.

Winning Horse in First Heat Taken Sick and Dies.

Vancouver, Sept. 1.—(Special).—Following are the results of the Vancouver Jockey Club's fall meet, held at Hastings track today:

Free for all, trot or pace—Deceiver, owned and driven by Sheriff Vandervant, King's county, Wash., won the first heat in a jog. The horse was then stricken with inflammation of the bowels and was withdrawn. Several veterinary surgeons attended the stricken animal but the horse grew worse and died in two hours. Veterinaries say the horse was in great agony during its game trot for first place, but did not shew this until a second.

Killik Ringer, owned by E. Clark, of Seattle, won the race in the final, time, 2:29 3/5.

Half mile dash—Madrone won in 52 2/5.

Three minute class—Doc Wright won in 2:30.

Three-quarter mile dash—Madrone won, in 1:38 1/2.

One mile dash—New Moon won in 1:48 3/4.

The day was perfect, but the attendance very small.

### THE GUN.

No Shooting Allowed by Certain Farmers of Saanich.

The latest thing in combines is that made by the farmers of Saanich, who have issued a round robin to the general public and to the shooting men in particular, notifying them that they will not allow shooting over their properties without permission. The matter was considered at a public meeting held at North Saanich a few days ago and Messrs. Trench and Cadman went out to get

signatures for publication. The following signed the farmers' edict: J. Claydon, G. S. Shon, Louis Herbert, Sol. Cadman, E. M. Le Poer Trench, G. Bradley Dyce, Wm. Towner, E. Haskins, John J. Downey, D. Allan Downey, J. H. Downey, William Wain, T. A. Collins, C. Moses, Alex. McDonald, D. John, A. Menagh, Joseph John, J. W. Brethour, James Johns, John Brethour, Thos. R. Smith, George W. Reay, J. T. Harrison, William Veltch, R. Horth, S. Fairclough (chairman), Adam Ross, Samuel Roberts, Wm. Roberts, Peter Imrie, Walter N. Copeland, C. McIlmory, Stephen Sandover, George Sangster.

### LABOR DAY ATTRACTIONS.

Popular Excursions Arranged to Nanaimo and Seattle.

Ample entertainment is promised for those who desire to participate in the Labor Day demonstrations at Nanaimo and Seattle. The big crowd will of course go to the Coal City, where a big programme of sports and speeches will be carried out. Two trains will carry the excursionists. Owing to a mishap to the rudder of the popular steamer City of Nanaimo, she will in all probability be unable to make the trip. Ample train accommodation will be provided, however. The first train will leave the station at 8 a.m., another at 9 a.m. Returning, the Coal City will be left at 8 p.m. The fare for the round trip is only \$1.50.

Tickets have sold well for the excursion to Seattle on the Dolphin. She will run straight through to the Sound metropolis, and will reach there in time for the demonstration. The Fifth Regiment band will supply music.

Following is the programme of the concert to be played by the Fifth Regiment band on board the steamer Dolphin, leaving for Seattle to-morrow at 7 a.m.:

PART I.

March—"In the Land" . . . . .Bailey

Overture—"Poet and Peasant" . . . . .Suppe

Caprice—"Heart Throbs" . . . . .Ellenberg

Selection—"The Crack-a-Jack" . . . . .Mackie

Solo for Trombone—"The Whirlwind" . . . . .Arbuckle

Bandman's Klotz . . . . .

Fantasia on "My Old Kentucky Home" . . . . .Dunbar

Waltzes—"Immortelle" . . . . .Gubly

March—"On the Flying Line" . . . . .Godfrey

PART II.

March—"Nebelung" . . . . .Wagner

Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night" . . . . .Suppe

Waltz—"Babbie" . . . . .Furst

Medley Selection—"Hot Corn" . . . . .Klotz

Dance Char.—"Alabama" . . . . .Gilder

For Cornet—"Levy-Athian Polka" . . . . .Levy

Bandman W. V. North . . . . .

Selection fr. "Cavalleria Rusticana" . . . . .Mascani

March—"Salute to Burlington" . . . . .

"God Save the Queen." . . . .

Back From Dawson.—Dr. Montzambert, Dominion quarantine officer, and N. D. Montzambert arrived last night from Dawson and registered at the Driad. Dr. Montzambert looked into the small-pox epidemic while in the North and has made arrangements for the prevention of the contagion, a quarantine officer having been posted at Forty-Mile and one at Log Cabin.

If you drink brandy try Martell's Three Star.

Academy Re-opening.—St. Ann's academy re-opens September 4. Boarders and day pupils are received at any time, but old students and new pupils are urged to be punctual for the first day. Classes in the musical department will be pleased to learn that the teaching staff has been increased by the arrival of an experienced piano and harp teacher, and St. Ann's musical course is to be brought up to the standard of the best Montreal schools. Later in the week full details of the courses in harmony, etc., will appear. Applicants for the stenography and bookkeeping branches will be admitted on the same date other classes open. St. Ann's kindergarten re-opens on September 4 also. This school is located on Blanchard and View streets.

Missionary Pioneer.—Among the passengers joining the steamer Danube at Vancouver on Friday last was one of the missionary pioneers of the gold fields of the North. This was the Rev. Dr. Pringle, of Atlin, who will probably be transferred to Dawson on his arrival. During his stay in the East he gave 57 addresses and was very successful in securing financial assistance for the work of the Presbyterian church in the far North. He was amazingly surprised at the ready responses made by the people in the East to his appeals. The general assembly of the Presbyterian church in Canada, which Mr. Pringle attended as a representative of the church in the northern British Columbia and Yukon districts, also rendered material assistance. While in the East Mr. Pringle visited his old home in Prince Edward Island and the city of Halifax.

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

#### STIKINE-TESLIN RAILWAY.

Sir:—If the editor of the Times wishes to do in ancient history on the eve of a general election by referring to the administration of persons who are still dead, I am not going to follow him, and will end my side of the controversy briefly. The fact that two or three senators expressed disapproval of any expenditure to connect the western seaboard of the Dominion with the Yukon district cannot be considered as the voice or opinion of the great Conservative party. There will always be individuals in both parties who do not agree with their leaders on all questions. With regard to Mr. Livernash who came from the Yukon to Ottawa to present some of the grievances of the miners. He asked for an interview with the Senate, which was given him, at which Yukon affairs generally were discussed, but it is hardly necessary to say that his opinions had not the least weight with the Senate. Without prearrangement or caucus the Senate disposed of the Stikine railway scheme in a way best calculated to protect the interests of the people. I repeat again there was no lobbying against this proposed railway. The figures, \$100,000,000, I mentioned as the value of the grant which was to have been made is not above the mark, as a simple calculation of the partial development made up to this time will show.

The revenue from royalty and other sources may be safely put down at \$2,000,000. The trade of the Yukon, at a reasonable estimate, may be put down at \$5,000,000. This gives a value of \$7,000,000 which is enough to pay interest at 4 1/2 per cent. on \$150,000,000. It is true I voted for \$25,000,000 in aid of the construction of the C.P.R., and would as willingly have given my vote for \$50,000,000 had it been necessary to do so. It is equally true that the Liberal party of Canada strongly opposed the construction of this great railway, and I think the Times will admit that the C. P. R. would not have been constructed to this day and the Liberal party been in office from 1847 to 1900.

W. J. MACDONALD.

WAR POETRY.

Sir:—The verses quoted in your article on War Poetry of Sunday's issue, which began: "There's a breathless hush in the close of night," are from a poem "Vital Lampada" by Henry Newbolt, and published in a shilling volume entitled "Admirals All," which is one of the Elkin Matthews Garland series.

Cowichan, Aug. 27.

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LABOR DAY.

Sir:—Let us hope that all the business houses will follow the example set by R. P. Tithet & Co., and close their places of business for the day, that their employees may have a chance to participate in the Labor Day sports so elaborately prepared for them at Nanaimo.

With all due respect to our fellow workmen in Seattle, we cannot approve of their selfishness. They have invariably refused our invitations to celebrate with us, while we have responded to their invitations on different occasions and visited them in great numbers from Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver as well, with the promise or understanding that on a future occasion the compliment would be returned. This, however, they do not care to do, but on the contrary, they take advantage of the holiday here to get our people over there to spend their money, and proceed to bill our town with placards and other advertisements advertising an excursion to Seattle (by one of their own boats) that they may be thereby enabled to get the full benefit of all the money spent on Labor Day.

Our merchants, I am sorry to say, do not seem to recognize the fact that it is to their own interests to do all in their power to keep our money at home, and discourage as far as possible excursions across the line, as the courtesy is never reciprocated, or, if it is, almost to meagre to be noticeable, or otherwise on a Sunday, when our stores and business houses are all closed up so that they cannot spend any money.

My advice is to stay at home and visit Nanaimo and see the Labor Day celebration put up there for you. We can better afford to fraternize with our Nanaimo people than with Seattle. Nanaimo people spend more money with us and do more to help Victoria merchants than Seattle.

W. M. WILSON.

President T. & L. Council.

"Have you ever loved before?" she asked gazing at him tenderly.

"O yes," replied the racing young man, "I've had four false starts. But this is a sure go now."—Philadelphia North American.

"Yes, she's well bred. There's no doubt about that."

"She has always seemed to be."

"Why, her little brother tells me that she eats her pie with a fork even when only members of the family are present."—Chicago Times-Herald.







# Kilmarnock Scotch Whisky.

The above Scotch Whisky is acknowledged by all who are judges of "Scotch" to be the best. It is the oldest and finest whisky on the market. It has no fancy label or bottle or anything of that kind, the proprietors preferring to put the value into the whisky; therefore it is plain, everyday, good, old, "Kilmarnock." This one word "Kilmarnock," is sufficient evidence of its age and quality. Try a bottle and be convinced.

To be obtained at all first-class Hotels, Clubs, and Refreshment places in British Columbia. Your Grocer has it also.

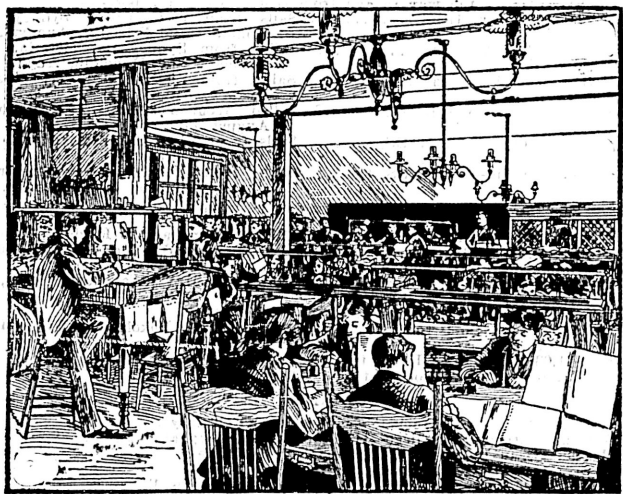
## PITHER & LEISER, IMPORTERS, VICTORIA, B.C.

### Good Building Sites For Sale.

One and a half acres on Rockland Avenue, commanding a fine view towards Mt. Baker.  
Two and a half acres on St. Charles street. This property is one of the best building sites left, commanding a good view, and is for sale at a reasonable figure.  
One acre on Rockland Avenue. A very choice situation indeed, with a magnificent view.  
One and a half acres on the Old Esquimalt Road, for sale at a very low figure.

**Pemberton & Son,** 45 Fort St.

**THE H. B. A. VOGEL COMMERCIAL COLLEGE**  
VANCOUVER, B. C. P. O. BOX 347.



SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS.

### Hotel Dallas

VICTORIA, B. C.

ashionable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

**Mrs. M. Wait.**

With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

### Lakeside Hotel

COWICHAN LAKE.

This popular resort, situated on the shore of Cowichan Lake, one of the largest on Vancouver Island, six hundred feet above the sea, is noted for its fishing. Tourists visit British Columbia should not fail to pay this charming spot a visit. Special tickets are issued by the B. & N. Railway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, good for fifteen days—\$5.00 return.

PRICE BROS.

### Invertavish Nursery

Holly, Box, Chestnut, Magnolia, Tulip, Junipers, Pines, Japan Maples, Monkey Puzzles and various other beautiful trees and shrubs for sale. Building lots also. J. S. HELMCKEN.

### STOP THAT COUGH

Some people say it will go away of its own accord; but after waiting a reasonable time and it will not do so without the assistance of a good specific.

We Can Recommend

**Pulmonic Cough Cure**  
A quick and reliable remedy for all throat and lung troubles.

**HALL & CO.,**

Dispensing Chemists.

Clarence Block, Cor Yates and Douglas

### The Women's Auxiliary

Results of the Work Accomplished During the Summer Months.

The Treasurer's Report—Excellent Progress made in all Departments.

Following is a report to the work accomplished by the Women's Auxiliary Society, Royal Jubilee Hospital, during the summer and since its last regular meeting:

An open meeting of the executive committee of the Women's Auxiliary Society of the Royal Jubilee Hospital was called on Tuesday last to receive the treasurer's report and also to report on work accomplished by the society since the last regular meeting, which took place on June 5, and closed its first year of concerted work. There were present the president, first vice-president, ten members of the executive and the secretary-treasurer.

Prayers being said and the minutes of the last meeting read and approved, the report for the summer was read, as follows:

I beg to lay before you a statement of the work of this society accomplished since its last regular meeting on June 5, together with the treasurer's report of the financial result of the garden fête and promenade concert held on Wednesday, July 11, and Thursday, August 10, respectively, in the grounds of the Jubilee hospital.

On Sunday, June 17, a very successful flower service was held in the inner quadrangle of the hospital, under the auspices of the Daughters of Pitt. Rev. T. G. Hastings, president of the Ministerial Association, officiated, assisted by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge and other ministers. Mr. Curtis presided at the organ, assisted by a volunteer choir. A very large number of visitors attended, and the service was much appreciated by both the patients and staff of the hospital. Mr. Richard Jones and Mr. Albert Goward gave beautiful solos, and flowers were brought in abundance, besides many pot plants being contributed towards the adornment of the corridors.

On Tuesday, July 3, the first annual meeting of this society was held in the city hall. His Worship the Mayor kindly consented to take the chair, and there were present about seventy members of the Women's Auxiliary, together with the bishop of Columbia, Rev. T. Rowe, Rev. W. D. Barber, Mr. Joshua Davies, Mr. R. L. Drury, Mr. C. A. Holland and Dr. Hassell.

The annual report was read and adopted, and a short discussion of the work already done and remaining yet to be accomplished by the women ensued. Full details of this, together with the general report, will be published during the month of September. I must sincerely apologize for not having this yet ready, but I have been hindered from much regular work by domestic matters, in which, however, I feel here I have the sympathy of all our members.

The garden fête held on July 11 came to a disastrous conclusion on account of the inclement weather. However, the amount of kindness shown to the ladies in their disappointment amply atoned for the untold elements. The greatest noticeable interest was shown throughout by both members of the Women's Auxiliary, the Daughters of Pitt and also by friends of the hospital.

Thanks are due to the Women's Auxiliary for donations of all kinds towards the commissariat, which was most amply provided and served by them, also to Mr. Finn and the band of the Fifth Regiment for donating the music on both occasions, and to Mrs. P. B. Pemberton, Miss Prior and Miss Laura Loewen for vocal numbers; to Miss Worship the Mayor, Chief Deane and the city police; to Messrs. George Weller, David Spencer, Rogers, Erskine & Wall, Thorne & Co., Mrs. C. G. Chavannes for supplies; to Mr. Gallely, Mr. Newberry, Mr. Hisecks and Mr. C. A. Holland for the loan of tents and garden shelters; to Prof. Daniels for his delightful performance on the guitar; to Mrs. Lester; to the ladies who presided over the candy and flower stalls; to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, to the Electric Railway Company, and to the press, both Colonist and Times, for their kindly notices.

Special donations of money were also received from Colonel and Mrs. Grant, Captain and Mrs. Philip Walker, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. M. Bowker, Mrs. A. J. Smith, Mr. W. Fisher, Newton, "a friend" (\$5) and "a friend" (\$10). Thanks are due also to the board of directors; to Miss Grady and the staff of

### W. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER

#### AUCTION

Friday Sept. 7, at 2 p.m.

Almost New and Good Quality

Parlor, Dining Room, Bed Room and Kitchen

#### Furniture

Full contents of a nicely furnished cottage. Particulars later. W. T. HARDAKER, The Auctioneer.

the hospital, and for making it easy for us to intrude into the usual routine of the institution.

The beautiful doll, dressed by Mrs. Franklin, together with the point lace handkerchief, which were raffled, were, strangely enough, both won by Mr. Nelson, a patient in the male ward.

On Saturday, August 9, Her Excellencies Lord and Lady Minto honored the hospital with a visit of inspection. Present to receive them on the part of the Women's Auxiliary were Mrs. Chas. Hayward, Mrs. Rocco Robertson, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, Mrs. B. Gordon and Mrs. Hassell, and Miss Angus, Miss Parts and Miss Wallaston, representing the Daughters of Pitt. A banquet was presented to Her Excellency on behalf of the latter society, which she was pleased to accept with kind expressions of interest in the hospital and in the work of the women.

In conclusion let me thank all our members for their never-failing loyalty and patience through all our disappointments and contretemps and to express a hope that they will not feel discouraged with the results which in spite of these are distinctly good.

It is now time for our sewing and canvassing to recommence and we have many reasons to hope that membership may be largely increased this year. We leave to-morrow on a fortnight's vacation, but on our return I shall be ready to recommence immediately the distribution of material and supplies to all who will undertake them.

Amended is the treasurer's report: Receipts, July 11, \$102; August 10, \$144; total, \$246. Expenses, 49.83; net receipts, \$196.17.

B. M. HASSELL, Sec.-Treas.

This report was received and adopted and a very kind vote of thanks given the secretary, who in replying stated that there were still so many needs at the hospital that she felt that no pains must be spared this year to meet some at least of these. The work of the women has during the past year been devoted to providing small comforts, linen shades, fly blinds, crockery and a few larger requirements. Those remaining to be supplied before the hospital can be called "equipped" are a charity ward, a children's ward (for which the society holds the necessary funds), a sterilizing room, a diet kitchen and various modern articles of hospital furniture. The meeting adjourned.

### THE SHOOTING SEASON.

Many Sportsmen Visiting the Outskirts in Morning of Game.

Yesterday morning the shooting season opened, and numerous parties wended their varied ways from town in search of grouse. Some with more highly developed forethought had gone out by train or boat a day or two before and would include deer in their first week's sport. Little has yet been heard of the latter game, but birds are said to be quite thick, more plentiful, in fact, than has been the case for several years. From various quarters, too, reports are received that blue grouse are more often seen than usual.

In the lower parts of the Island both quail and cock pheasant are fairly plentiful, too, but for the shooting of these no order-in-council has yet been issued, and so these birds are yet protected from the deadly gun.

### MUNICIPAL NOTICE

TO OWNERS OF DOGS

Notice is hereby given that if the tax on dogs is not paid at my office within three weeks from date, a summons will be issued for recovery of the same with costs.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.  
City, Hall, Victoria, August 9, 1900.  
(Times Copy.)

### W. JONES AUCTIONEER,

CITY AUCTION MART,  
73 Yates Street. Telephone 294.

If you want anything in the house furnishing line cheap, see him at once. He also buys furnished houses outright for spot cash.

HOUSES TO LET.

### FROM LIVERPOOL.

THE AI SHIP  
"LYNTON."

(2331 TONS REGISTER)

Sails Early in October.

### R. P. Rithet & Co. Ltd

DRUNKENNESS can be cured.

We have a sure cure, which can be given with or without the knowledge of the patient. Send for particulars, enclosing 2c. stamp for reply. Address Dr. W. H. Saunders & Co., Sta. C., Chicago Ill.

### MONUMENTS.

BE SURE TO GET STEVART'S PRICES. Monuments, Cemetery Coping, granite, Scotch Granite, Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first-class stock and workmanship. Corner Yates and Blanchard Sts.

### Mr. Thomas C. Sorby

ARCHITECT AND CIVIL ENGINEER  
Has removed his offices to Room 48, Five Sisters' Block.

### Removal.

CASHMORE'S BOOK EXCHANGE has removed to No. 88 1/2 Douglas street, All kinds of books bought and exchanged.

### PASSENGERS.

By steamer Rosalie from the Sound:  
J. R. Firth, J. H. Suggett, Mrs. H. Dobson, B. G. Sworty, Mrs. Kydd, H. A. McMan, Mrs. Sexton, P. Bethel, Mrs. B. Livingstone, Mrs. McVernar, Miss Barron, W. G. Allan, John Tracey, J. Doukall, James Tracey.

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:  
Mr. Gardner, E. Brooks, Mrs. Gardner, T. McIlroy, Miss Hayden, C. Herald, W. Scrope, H. Hushley, Mr. Wright, G. Brinker, E. Storer, Miss Dennis, J. Turner, Miss Fan, K. Puhman, Miss Foster, R. Morris, C. Sheppard, F. S. Oliver, G. L. Cherry, B. Hunter, J. Manuel.

### CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victoria from the Sound:  
Pope Stat. Co., Hinton E. Co., G. E. Monroe & Co., Wilson Bros., Weller Bros., Geo. Carter, Peden Bros., Mowat & Wallace.

however, the lawyers drew long faces, as they were then about nine hours too late to set down their cases, and as a result applications are now being made in chambers for leave to have some five more cases added to the appeal list.



### The Smoke of Peace

And comfort and satisfaction can be had by many methods of smoking. Just look at the new goods just opened from the celebrated firm of Frankan & Co., London, England, at

### HARRY SALMON,

McKenzie and Asbestos Pipes, 50 cents, in all shapes. Cor. Yates and Govt. Sts. Established 1884.

J. HIRSCH, SONS & CO. MFRS. MONTREAL.

## THE OVERLAND CIGAR

TURNER, BEETON & CO. SOLE AGENTS. VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NELSON, B.C.

### INSURANCE THAT INSURES

FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT, &c.

**F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd** 26 Store St  
General Agents and Commission Merchants.

The Leading Summer Resort of British Columbia.

## MOUNT BAKER HOTEL

OAK BAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

Open for season 1900. Terms reasonable.

## HIGH POWER RIFLES.

30-30 WINCHESTER and MARLIN. 230 LEE STRAIGHT-PULL. 30-40 REMINGTON-LEE. 25-35 WINCHESTER. 30-40 WINCHESTER. 25-36 MARLIN. 303 SAVAGE and LEE-ENFIELD.

THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE DOMINION. SEND FOR 1900 CATALOGUE.

**CHARLES E. TISDALL, VANCOUVER.**

### An Avalanche of Timber and Lumber

You will think has slid into our yard when you see the large stock that we have on hand. You will certainly think the prices a landslide when you see our figures on an estimate.

**The Shawnigan Lake Lumber Company, Ltd.**

Office and Yard: Discovery Street. P. O. Box 298. Telephone 162



## Althea, the Model Town

Foolish Man Who Permitted A Woman to Have Her Own Way.

Allowed His Good Sense to Be Over Ruled by the Lady.

"You don't know anything about Althea," said a man of experience, questioning.

"No," said the young man who smokes. "I never heard of her. Who is she?"

The oracle of the office frowned reprovingly.

"You are laboring under a mistake," he said. "Althea is not a woman. She is a town."

"Oh," came the response, in tones of disappointment. "That condition necessitates a change of predicate. Where is she?"

"Down in Ohio," was the reply. "I own a little bit of property there, and I am going down some day to take a look at it. That town was the scene of one of the most interesting romances of my life, and somehow I have lacked the heart to go back since the fatal termination of that unique episode. Althea is the queerest, ugliest town on earth. In making this statement I do not wish to be misunderstood as casting reflection on the artistic judgment of Mrs. Eliza Crawford, who was Althea's founder and builder. Mrs. Crawford was a most estimable woman and to this day I cannot speak of her without paying the tribute of a sigh to her memory."

"The first time I saw Mrs. Crawford was the day her husband's will was read. Mrs. Crawford listened, with bowed head, to the enumeration of his possessions in money and chattels, the bulk of which he bequeathed to her. No sooner had the value and disposition of her husband's effects been made public than the widow was peppered with inquiries as to what she intended to do with her wealth."

"That's a pretty big pile of money you've got," said her brother, Judson, obsequiously. "What use you going to make of it?"

"Mrs. Crawford had no need to search her mind for an answer. 'I'm going to build a town,' said she promptly."

"This reply was a deal more unexpected than the news of her fortune, and it supplanted the strength from the roots of her inquisitor's imagination. For a moment his tongue hung limp and listless, but presently his mind was invigorated by a fresh flow of the elixir of curiosity, and he resumed his fraternal catechism. 'For the Lord's sake, 'Liza,' he protested, 'what you going to build a town for?'"

"Because I want to," returned Mrs. Crawford, succinctly.

"That was all the satisfaction anybody could get out of her then; but the next day she came over to my office and explained the details of her novel scheme. 'This way,' she said, 'planting her plump, pretty hands on the table near my writing materials and leaning toward me confidentially. 'As I understand it, Jerome left me something like \$300,000 in money and 400 acres of land, not to mention the horses and cattle and farming implements and things. Is that right?'"

"Perfectly right," said I.

"Then I went to talk to you about the town and get your advice," proceeded Mrs. Crawford. "Now, please, don't infer from that that I'm about to ask your opinion of the plan. I already know quite well what it is. You undoubtedly think it impracticable and impossible, but you may as well save yourself the trouble of putting the thought into words; for although you should say it a hundred times over, it wouldn't have a feather's weight of influence on my determination. My mind is made up, and all that you or anybody else could ever say would be powerless to change it. You see, I've always wanted a town of my very own, where I can manage things as I think best and rule like an empress in my little kingdom."

"I am going to call my town Althea. Jerome earned his first dollar by sorting

ate the roof. Bay windows and verandas are other features which this example house is destitute, but in the yard there will be eight large sycamore trees, four of which will be planted as close to the walls of the house as is compatible with the laws of nature, thus softening the glare of the sun with grateful shadows. Around the lot a picket fence four feet high will be built, and here in the south-east corner, in the spot indicated by the little stars, I shall build a stable with four stalls, and other outbuildings. This is Althea, viewed individually. If you will multiply the architectural atom by 236 and scatter the product over about forty acres of ground, which will be traversed by streets and byways laid out with geometrical precision, you will have a picture of Althea as it will appear, taken collectively, when completed. Now, what do you think of the idea? Don't you think it will be a beautiful town?"

"Mrs. Crawford dropped her chin into the hollow of her palm and put the question a second time. 'Now, won't it?' she said, softly."

"For an instant I feared her enthusiasm would prove contagious, but I gave a strong pull at my common sense and shook my head dubiously. 'It may be nice enough,' I said, evasively, 'but what are you going to do with your town after you get it built?'"

"I'll bring people to come and live in it," she said. "There are hundreds of families in the city who will just jump at the chance to live in such a town as Althea."

"Undoubtedly," said I. "But I fear your scheme savors too much of Utopia. How will they live after they are settled here? You cannot support 236 families indefinitely."

"I don't propose to support them a day," Mrs. Crawford retorted. "I shall give them employment. My first care shall be to start a fish book factory, a suspender factory, and a chewing gum factory. If those industries do not afford sufficient diversity of employment, I shall make shoes and perhaps start a brickyard on the outskirts of the town."

"But if you establish so many factories, how can you preserve the uniformity of your town?" I argued. "Your work will require a different style of architecture."

"Not at all," said Mrs. Crawford. "That is the chief advantage of Althea. Three or four families of my workmen can seek quarters in one house, but so far as mere external appearances go they will enjoy as fine a residence as that occupied by the richest person in town. All buildings must be absolutely alike, with the exceptions of the school houses and churches, which will be distinguished by the height of their chimneys. The chimney of a school house will be four feet higher than that of a residence, and a church eight feet higher. Now, Mr. Judson, whom would you advise me to consult in regard to the work? I have figured out that each house ought to cost me \$1,000, counting in a third of an acre for the outbuildings. That would be a total of \$236,000. Then the fences and pavements and the transplanting of trees would probably bring the entire cost up to \$250,000, which would leave a capital of \$50,000 for business investments. Can you recommend anybody who would be apt to do the work at that price?"

"The shrewd contractors and builders to whom I referred Mrs. Crawford for an estimate on the cost of building her town saw the opportunity of their lives, and named a figure. Exorbitant, though the charges seemed, Mrs. Crawford accepted the estimate with equanimity."

"It's more than I had counted on paying," she said, philosophically, "but then Althea is a big undertaking, and I must expect to pay a big price to see it put through."

"Mrs. Crawford selected as the site of her town the point where the Cincinnati and Portsmouth railway cut through a corner of her big farm, and the building of Althea was immediately put under way. While the town was still in an embryonic state I came to New York to live. During the next five years I heard but little of the progress of Althea. One day, however, I received a letter bearing the Althea postmark. The communication was from my maternal uncle, Jared Doughty. 'I am about to die,' wrote Uncle Jared. 'When I am gone, I would like you to have that portion of my property located in Althea. I believe you are the only one of all my relations who has grit enough to hold out against Mrs. Crawford. Write and tell me if you will settle down here for a while and fight her as a reward for any little favors I might bestow upon you in my last will and testament.'"

"Immediately upon receipt of this belated

pointed across the street. 'That,' she said curtly."

"The 'that' was house whose columned porticoes and soft gray and white tints were as unlike the garish ugliness of the 236 model houses of Althea as the graceful lines of a master statue are unlike a dab of rough mortar."

"Where house is that," I asked. "Yours," said Mrs. Crawford. "How came it here?" I asked.

"Oh," said she, in answering that I shall give you the history of the only real trouble since the inception of Althea. To be sure, I have been beset by little annoyances, such as the death of three children who swallowed a dose of indigestible fish hooks, and a scourge of caterpillars which prevented the growth of my sycamore trees, but those were more incidents, and insignificant when compared with that house. According to Ohio survey No. 4363, my Uncle Jared owned the block of land on which it stands and a thirty-foot right of way leading back to it from his own property which adjoined mine. I tried by means of every wile known to mortal woman to induce him to sell me the property, but Jared was stubbornly intransigent, and he held to this bit of ground through sheer contrivance. When he began to build that house I implored him with tears, to make the plans coincide with the general outline of Althea, but he refused. 'I wouldn't,' said he, 'have even my door-knob like Althea's doorknobs.' And he didn't for while ours are brown and octagonal, his are round and white."

"Must say, Mr. Judson, that your uncle was a very hard man to get along with. Now that you have come into his rights and property, I do hope you will prove more tractable."

"But I was not tractable, according to Mrs. Crawford's definition of the term. I must have inherited a deep streak of

seraphic sweetness. 'I am so glad that you relented in time. I know your heart was set on preserving this house in its original frivolous eccentricity, and the fact that you yielded to my wishes in the matter only proves how much you really care for me.'"

"I had not expected her to take that tack, and for an instant I was slightly disconcerted. But Mrs. Crawford's audacity was perfect. I fastened my eyes upon hers intently, but she never flinched. 'Dear lady,' said I gravely, 'with such a prize at stake, I would gladly have torn down all Althea and made it over again.'"

"The deceit on both sides was most palpable, but each possessed consummate nerve, and thenceforward the little comedy of the house was never referred to. We are devotedly attached to each other and should have been married on the 25th October, but—"

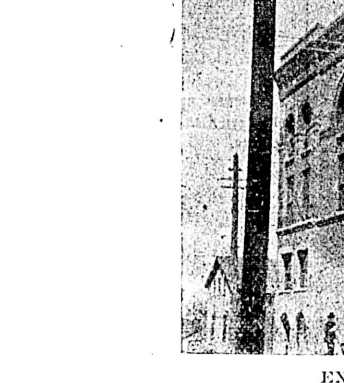
"The man of experience sighed sadly. 'But what?' supplemented the young man who smokes. 'What kept you out of the matrimonial halter that time? Each deserved a helpmate after all that bother I should say.'"

"The lady died," said the man of experience. "It was quite a tragedy. On the 15th of the month a fire broke out in the fish-book factory, and two-thirds of the houses in Althea were laid in ruins. Mrs. Crawford was so deeply grieved over this disaster that she died with a broken heart and was buried on the day set for the wedding."

"The young man who smokes whistled sympathetically. 'Well if you don't have the luck?' he said."

"Acquaintance—How do you enjoy your trip on the lake?"

"Oh, no (who had been violently seasick)—Not at all. It is such an undisciplined way to travel.—Chicago Tribune."



EXTERIOR VIEW OF NEW PREMISES.

## A Modern Music Store

Splendid Apartments On Government Street Occupied By Waitt & Co.

The Largest and Best Equipped Establishment of the Kind In the West.

The Colonist to-day presents to its readers exterior and interior views of what is acknowledged on all sides to be the largest and most pretentious music establishment in the west—that conducted by M. W. Waitt & Co., in the splendid new building on the corner of Government and Broughton streets.

The business now conducted by this firm was originally established in 1864 by Messrs. Bagnall & Co., Waitt & Co., acquiring the business in 1885.

A year later, in 1886, the premises were destroyed by fire. About this time, Mr. Herbert Kent, the present popular manager, assumed control of the music store, a stationary and book business, being at the same time conducted independently.

In 1897 the business was removed from 64 Government street to No. 60, the latter premises being larger and more suitable.

Being compelled to move again this year, arrangements were made with Mr. C. A. Vernon to erect an up-to-date building suitable to the requirements of the firm at 44 Government street, corner of Broughton.

The building is splendidly adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The main store is 23 feet in width and 70 feet long, with a spacious balcony around one side and at the back.

A fine wide staircase leads to the second floor and into the hall used by musicians for storing their instruments. The seating capacity of the hall is 250.

On this floor is also situated the piano and organ showrooms, 24 feet square, where the firm keep the leading American and Canadian instruments constantly on hand. Steinway, Heintzman, Nordheimer, Dominion and Wormworth, are the pianos regularly carried and the Estey (American), and Dominion (Canadian) organs. On this floor also is Miss Wey's music studio; also lavatories, closets, etc.

The third floor is utilized to store surplus stock of all kinds. Here also is a splendidly equipped music studio which will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Buck, who are shortly to remove here from Vancouver. A repair room is also located on this floor where mishaps to pianos and organs are attended to, also the polishing of instruments.

In addition to being agents for the pianos and organs already mentioned, the firm are agents for the Remington Typewriters, Cincinnati Fire Proof Safes, Samuel May & Co.'s Billiard Tables and Supplies; a full and complete stock of these goods being constantly on hand.

The firm do also an immense business in bicycles and supplies. This branch was taken up in 1892, they being the first firm to take hold of wheels in this city. Their business in this line has increased the sales in 1892 being 5 wheels, while during the past season the sales have been in the hundreds. The wheels carried by the firm are Columbias, Cleve-lands and Orescents.

An electric elevator is installed in the building. In the cellar there is a well equipped bicycle repair department where

all sorts of work in this line is executed with despatch.

In addition to bicycle repairing, all kinds of repairs to golf and tennis clubs and golf balls are made.

A large trade is done by this firm in golf clubs, etc. Some years ago, before golf had taken such a hold upon the public, the firm were advised by an enthusiastic player of this game to lay in a stock of these goods, several other firms in the city who had been approached on this subject refusing to do so. They at once took the matter up with the result that they now do a very large business in these goods.

A very complete stock of all kinds of small musical instruments, sheet music, and books is also kept. Messrs. Waitt & Co., have just lately opened up branch stores in Nanaimo and Cumberland, B.C. In addition to the manager, the firm employ six hands, and have a traveller constantly on the road.

## FRUIT FOR ENGLAND.

The First Experimental Shipment of the Ontario Government Forwarded.

From Toronto Globe.

The special cold-storage car containing the experimental shipment of fruit which has been collected under the directions of the Ontario Agricultural Department passed through the city on Tuesday, Aug. 21, and the fruit will leave Montreal for England on Saturday, Hon. Mr. Dryden yesterday morning received sample packages of the fruit, specimens being very fine and most carefully packed. The apples were of the Astrachan and Duchesse varieties. Each apple was wrapped in oil paper and the greater part were in patent ventilated fruit cases, in which each occupied a separate compartment.

of which there were 25 in each tray, four trays to the case, which contained half a bushel. The trays were of stiff cardboard. The fruit was two and a-half inches in diameter, perfectly sound and of unusual excellence in quality and appearance. The pears were of the Chapp favorite, Brandyne and Bannock varieties. Each pear was wrapped in oil paper and placed in layers in shallow boxes, packed in peat moss, so that the fruit, while firmly held would carry with the minimum danger of damage by bruising.

This shipment is to be followed by another carload, leaving about September 15, which will be more important than that which has just been forwarded, inasmuch as it will contain Bartlett pears, which are especially good this year, and a few peaches of the hardier varieties.

Mr. Dryden has taken a deep personal interest in these shipments, having personally selected the patent ventilated package after careful investigation and experts to land the fruit in England in the best possible condition. He is convinced that if this can be done the trade will be worth an enormous sum to the farmers and fruit growers of the province. A great deal, however, depends upon the careful handling of the fruit in England, and it is quite probable that Mr. Dryden will accompany the next shipment to personally supervise the unloading and handling, should the experience with the shipment now gone forward demonstrate the advisability of personal supervision until the agents on that side become accustomed to handling the fruit properly.

The shipment now on route comprises 481 half-bushel cases of apples, 119 bushel cases of pears and one case early peaches.

I presume you carry a memento of some kind in that pocket of yours?

"Naturally, it is a lock of my husband's hair."

But your husband is still alive.

Yes, but his hair is all gone.—Tit Bits.

## CHINA TEA.

How India and Ceylon Are Displacing It in the Market.

From Daily Mail.

There was a time, not so very long ago, either, when to the average Englishman the word "China" was synonymous with tea. And yet, though China gave us that delicious beverage, we have for some years been steadily decreasing our consumption of China-grown tea, and substituting leaves imported from other countries.

As will be shown by the following statistics, the change has indeed striking.

Going back to the year 1850, we see that China then monopolized the whole of our tea trade, over seventy-six million pounds of tea being in that year consumed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Now, however, in 1899, China had increased her sales to us by nearly two and a-half million pounds, but India had then sprung up as a rival, and imported 10,716,000 pounds of tea into Great Britain.

In 1879 we find that the imports from China and from India had each increased by about twenty-five million pounds, but it is between that year and 1889 that the most remarkable changes took place.

Instead of selling us 126,340,000 pounds of tea, as in 1879, China in 1889 only sent us 61,100,000 pounds, while India actually added almost that quantity to her previous sales.

The importation of Ceylon tea into Great Britain only commenced seriously in 1884, but five years later we find her importing twenty-eight and a half million pounds.

Last year the consumption of Chinese tea in Great Britain had sunk to an insignificant seventeen million pounds, while Ceylon alone imported nearly five times that quantity, India during the same period, actually beating her own splendid record by sending 134,018,920 pounds.

## HEAT FROM THE EARTH.

A Scheme of Forty Years Ago That Came Naught.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"A distinguished scientist has seriously suggested the sinking of boilers deep enough to use the heat of the earth as a fuel," said a prominent engineer of this city. "That sounds rather fantastic, in view of the fact that a depth of 12,000 feet would be necessary to boil water, but a scheme of the same sort was urged with great energy back in the sixties by a Washington inventor named Fornin."

"If my memory is correct, Fornin was a man of considerable means and a mathematician of ability. The internal heat of the earth is supposed to equal about one degree to the 100 feet of penetration, but he claimed to have discovered that the percentage was very much greater, and increased in compound ratio after a certain depth was reached. He figured out an elaborate table and proposed to sink a huge shaft, with accumulators at the bottom, from which unlimited steam would be supplied to the service. All that was needed was a few millions of francs capital to pay for the digging of the plant, and he immediately set to work to raise the amount."

Fornin succeeded in interesting a number of people of wealth and formed a joint stock company, but meanwhile his calculations were assailed by scientists, and it was shown pretty clearly that the figures were incorrect. He replied with great bitterness, and the scheme went to pieces in the shock of the controversy.

"What became of Fornin I do not know. If the problem is actually solved I suppose he will be fished out of the limbo of cranks and visionaries to take his proper place in history."

## JUSTIFIABLE PROFANITY.

Washington Court Decides Street Car Co. May Be Sworn At.

It was judicially decided in a Washington court that it is no crime to swear at a trolley company which has just made changes in its transfer system. It is against the law to swear in Washington and recently the police have been very active in arresting blasphemers. Usually, they have been convicted and punished, but an exception was made to-day in the case of Thornton Kendrick.

The prisoner, when arraigned, admitted that he had sworn like a pirate, but explained that it was in consequence of the new transfer system instituted by the local trolley company, which had mixed him all up.

Judge Mills held that it was a case of justifiable profanity. The court said, in rendering judgment, that under the new transfer system it was difficult for the most intelligent passengers to understand what they were entitled to. The court itself was on a car the other day which was labelled to go in the direction the court wanted to take, and the court therefore abstained from getting a transfer. Suddenly the car switched into another street where it was not supposed to go, and when the court asked for a transfer it was refused. The court thought that if the defendant used profane language under the circumstances it was justifiable and even praiseworthy.

## THE IRISH PIG.

"The Gentleman That Pays the Rent." He is Aptly Styled.

From Nineteenth Century.

"Yes," said Tom Delany, "the wages are better now than they used to be. I'm getting 15s. a week now, and before it was only 10s. I do be employed regularly for seven months. What do I do during the winter? The best I can, I do. I get an odd job at 1s. 6d. a day repairing roads or stone breaking, and I have my own half acre at the back of the cottage there, which keeps me in pyaties and a little cabbage."

"Have you got a pig?" I asked.

"Blessed I have, and a fine wan too," said Tom in delight, as if very proud of his possession. "Come and see her."

He brought me through a little gate-way in the low wall which bordered his half-acre allotment, (a term, by the way, of which he did not know the meaning, the original printed bill such a purely speculative character. The question arises, too, as to whether the representations of these railway people had anything to do with the refusal of the Kitimaat Caledonia Co., and, if so, whether these railway charter seekers have rendered any conspicuous service to the district involved by their course of action, not forgetting, by the way, that one of them is a

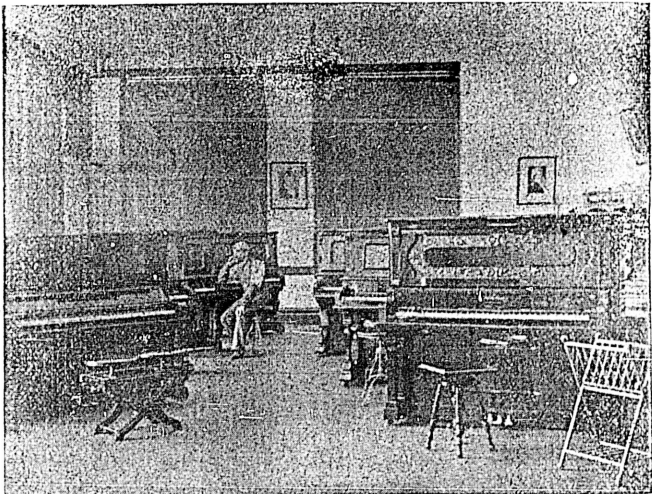
late member for the constituency concerned in the undertakings. One word more, Mr. Editor. How far does the principle of representative government in a logical sense obtain in British Columbia? The member for the Cassiar district, which is the district involved in the proposal of the Kitimaat Caledonia Co., thought, Mr. Clifford knows that the proposition was a good one for his constituency. In the case of Mr. Clifford, and in the case of the Cassiar district this should have been enough justification for any government to give effect to the proposal, whether principle could be applied to every member and every district or not. In a matter of this character the strong conviction and support and even urging of a man of Mr. Clifford's standing in the house and of his known integrity should be conclusive as concerning a district whose needs are clearly known to him, but so remote that its conditions and requirements are not clearly appreciated by the dwellers in other parts of the province.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION.

Sir:—If I remember aright you have invited reasonable discussion of Northern development and transportation matters. May I briefly remind you that a company (the Kitimaat Caledonia Co.), made a proposition to the provincial government to build a wagon road from the head of Kitimaat Arm to Hazelton. The proposition has been before the provincial authorities for upwards of a year, having been originally made to the Semlin government, my company having been given to understand that the same proposition would be welcomed. We think, at least, partly, as a result of our efforts in the matter, the Semlin government included the matter of a wagon road from Kitimaat to Hazelton in the Queen's speech at the opening of the House in January of this year. I believe it to be a fact that the majority of the members of the last house considered the proposal a good one in the interests of the province as did, I understand a majority of the members of the then government which, however, went out of power before the matter could be acted upon. I was advised the other day that the present government declined to give effect to the proposal. I have not been informed of the reasons of this action. I understand it has not been announced that the present government is in favor of land grants on principle without regard to the value of the consideration offered by the grantee; nothing was said as to whether a proposition has ever been submitted to the government involving such a substantial quid pro quo for the land grant, suggesting a proposal for a railway charter or immediate settlement and development of the land granted. The road was to be completed with all reasonable haste. About three years would without doubt have witnessed a large settlement in the district and the exploitation of its resources would have definitely begun. The province could not lose by the transaction, it might gain very largely in the rapid and immediate advancement of the district. On top of this wagon road proposition and, without a doubt, suggested by it some promoters came forward with applications for a railway charter over the same route, viz: Kitimaat to Hazelton. No one pretended, no one pretends that this was or is anything else than what is commonly known as a straw charter, sought, certainly, in the vaguest, most indefinite way by men who have no ideal of building the railway with any but other peoples' money. I hazard the prediction that the farther away from the proposed seat of action these other people are the more likely will they be to put their money into the enterprise; the suggested enterprise consisting of a proposal to build a railroad from Kitimaat (population one man) to Hazelton (population about 75 whites) through a district with a population of about forty (rather less whites; total population of terminals and district traversed of about one hundred and sixteen white souls. This is the main line. The population of districts reached by reasonably supposed branches is about 40 white souls. I understand that these people went to the government and claimed that the granting of any land to "those wagon road people," would prejudice the railway building through this district, making the astounding statement that settlement and development of a district would prejudice railroad building; in other words that they would prefer to build between terminals and through a district with nobody in them rather than between two terminals and through a country partly settled and rapidly filling up. Such peculiar preferences are a pretty safe indication that these Pacific Omnica Railroad charter seekers expect to do the building with somebody else's money than their own, that if they ever had any bona fide tangible idea, whatever, of what they intended to do. The only serious question, however, is as to whether the present provincial government and the members supporting the same will favor or allow the granting of a charter bearing on its face (vide the original printed bill) such a purely speculative character. The question arises, too, as to whether the representations of these railway people had anything to do with the refusal of the Kitimaat Caledonia Co., and, if so, whether these railway charter seekers have rendered any conspicuous service to the district involved by their course of action, not forgetting, by the way, that one of them is a

ARTHUR MORROW.



THE PIANO SHOW ROOM.

potatoes for a woman named Althea Jones. The minute I heard about that I decided to name my town in her honor, leaving off the Jones. Althea will consist of 236 houses, each of which will be an exact copy of the other 235. Here Mrs. Crawford took a pencil from my desk and began to sketch rapidly on a large sheet of paper. 'Imagine, if you can,' she went on, with enthusiasm, 'that this figure is a house set in grounds three times its own dimensions. This house is built of brick and is painted a bright cherry red with white trimmings. It is two stories high, and I count twelve feet to each story and two feet for the stone foundation. This typical Althea dwelling has no front door splendor and back door equator. The four walls are exactly alike, each being set with one door and nine windows. Each floor in the house will contain, originally, four rooms and two wide halls which intersect at right angles, although later on tenants, if permanent, may subdivide to suit their convenience. As you will see by this sketch my model house is devoid of all architectural superfluities, the only attempt at ornamentation being the lightning rods and four red brick chimneys which decor-

gorent request I began a reply in which I assured Uncle Jared that should he give birth to his combative spirit, I would blindly agree, for the sake of the house and lot, to vanquish Mrs. Crawford in what ever species of warfare the pair were then engaged or be vanquished myself in the attempt. Before I could finish the letter pledging myself to intermeddled contention I received a telegram from Uncle Jared's lawyers apprising me of the old gentleman's death, and urging me to come to Althea without delay. Upon reaching Althea the first person I interviewed was Mrs. Crawford. Her bright brown eyes and gracious smile had been in my mind often of late and, notwithstanding my recently penned promises to Uncle Jared, I looked her up immediately."

"So, it is you whom I shall have for a foe, now, I suppose," was Mrs. Crawford's pugnacious greeting.

"I suppose so, judging from Uncle Jared's letter," I replied, "although what you and I should fight over is more than can make out."

"For answer Mrs. Crawford led the way to one of her parlor windows and



VIEW OF MAIN STORE.

mus this day week, please God, and I, hope to get five or six pound for her, which will pay me rent and help bring me over the winter."

Of course, if I were an English tourist, I would have expected to find the pig in the kitchen fire. "Enjoyin'," as the peasant once said, "all the inconveniences that an animal can aspire to." The pig is known as "the gentleman that pays the rent." The best I can, I do. I get an odd job at 1s. 6d. a day repairing roads or stone breaking, and I have my own half acre at the back of the cottage there, which keeps me in pyaties and a little cabbage."

"Have you got a pig?" I asked.

"Blessed I have, and a fine wan too," said Tom in delight, as if very proud of his possession. "Come and see her."

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Hardup (to doctor)—Really, doctor, you are most inconsistent. You tell me I must not worry, and here you have sent me a bill nearly as long as your arm.—Tit Bits.

Listen to any man five minutes, and you will hear him say: "It was just awful." That's the kind of a time men have all the time!—Arkansas Thomas Cat.



T. J. TRAPP,  
President.

W. H. KEARY,  
Manager and Secretary.



## London's New Underground

The Electric Railway That Gives People Both Comfort and Speed.

People Patronize It Freely to the Great Disgust of Cabby.

From the London News.

When a place is royally opened it is not always opened. A week or two back the Prince of Wales inaugurated the Central London Railway but not till yesterday was it available to the public. Not till yesterday, therefore, could expectation be confirmed by experience. It was. The railway is a valuable acquisition to London. The man in the street—or, perhaps, in this connection he should be called the man under the street—is very pleased with it.

Thousands of persons (writes a correspondent) tried the line yesterday, and to them this article is not addressed. They will not need to be told what a boon and blessing, what a convenience and comfort, the metropolis has received. I write for the information of those who could not or would not yesterday enjoy being conveyed to the heart of the city by electric energy. Let me give my personal experience.

The hour—3:30 p.m.; the weather—gloriously fine. It was only a little less difficult than usual to find at Ludgate Circus a vacant seat on the top of a "bus" going to the bank. The driver was thoughtful—almost moody. Not till we were within a stone's throw of the Mansion House did I venture to break in upon his reflections. Our "bus" had become one of a compact block of about 30 so it seemed a suitable remark that the traffic had not yet all gone underground. "No; not all," he agreed dismally, "but it's made a difference already, has that blooming electric, and you just wait until the public gets to know it's there. For my part I better prefer traveling in God's air than in a drain pipe; but that ain't how the public will look at it. I'll tell you where they'll get the pull of us," (this very confidentially and in my ear.)

"There ain't no weather down there," (pointing to asphalt with his whip, "and what with the ladies' bonnets and blokes' dress hats, that's a big matter." When at length we had gone a few more yards I asked him if he was perhaps subjecting poor human nature to an unnecessary strain—which was the way in. But he proved a generous rival. "Or," he replied, "you can go down any of the 'bus' 'des; they're all the same. The Central London Railway is a different story. With some misgivings I descended steps marked 'Waterloo Railway.' But it was all right. The subways down there lead everywhere, and one takes you into the booking office of the Mansion House station of the new line. How roomy, light, and cool! On the stairs, looking down from the road were groups of city clerks gazing upon the novel scene. Passengers were streaming in, and the politest of officials were telling them where to pay their fares. There were several windows and a counter at each end of the line. Now, the booking arrangements of the Central London Railway are simplicity itself. There is only one class and only one fare. In return for your 2d. you receive a paper ticket and one advantage of this ticket is that you cannot lose it. You don't know it, but a goodly number of two from the booking office, you pass through a gate, but not before, at the bidding of an official, you have dropped your ticket into a box. Then you are free of the line—free to go to the Post office, to Shepherd's Bush, or to any intermediate station, three or four miles. I descended in a capacious, easy-running lift, and anon we were on the platform. As above, the walls were faced with white glazed bricks, and there was a great flood of electric lights.

A train was waiting, and we stepped straightway into the long, cool, well-lit, upholstered cars. Before shutting the doors the thoughtful guards told us that the next station would be the Post Office. A whistle blew—a whistle, by the way, very like a policeman's—and away we went, running swiftly and smoothly. Just before the train stopped, for fear we might have forgotten, the guards popped in their heads and again mentioned that the next station would be the Post Office. Nor did these attentions exhaust their capacity for courtesy. "No sooner had we left the Post Office," they said, "than in once more to let us know that Chancery Lane would be the next place to call; and later this piece of information was again repeated. And so, via the British Museum to Tottenham Court Road where I alighted. Had I gone much farther an overcoat and hat would have been desirable. It is delightfully cool on the Central. If only it had been available a week ago!

Returning to earth, I looked at my watch. It was 4:03. I had descended the steps opposite the Mansion House at 3:45. So the journey to Tottenham Court Road had occupied exactly fifteen minutes. Noting these figures for future use, I presently re-entered the Central Station, and instead of using the lift descended the stairs. Flight after flight—down, down, down; it was as though one were bound for Australia. But at last the bottom was reached. Here, where I had not counted the stairs, I asked a porter how many there were. One hundred and thirty-three, he thought. Then into another one of those comfortable trains that succeeded another at intervals of five minutes; and so back to the Mansion House, where, ascending by the stairs, of which I counted 123. Another look at my watch confirmed the previous figures. The journey from pavement to pavement had occupied exactly a quarter of an hour.

And now to institute comparisons. I called a hansom and told the man to drive me to Tottenham Court Road. It was a journey of the too familiar sort, with lots of "buses obstructing progress in Chancery Lane, Newgate street, and Holborn. No doubt horse and driver did their best, but the time taken was, I ascertained that the journey occupied nineteen minutes. Again timing start and finish I returned on an omnibus. This more sluggish vehicle had better luck than the cab, in that it was not so much obstructed. It accomplished the journey in 20 minutes. So the electric railway triumphed over a cab to the extent of four minutes, and over a "bus" to the extent of five minutes. Bravo, Central!

He had a short and snappy way of talking, had the driver of that "bus." The Central London Railway had apparently got on his nerves. "Has the new line made much difference to you?" I asked, respectfully. "Can't you see it has?" he retorted. "Look there—and there—and there," (indicating passing and preceding omnibuses.) "Don't you call that differ-

once?" "You mean," I suggested meekly, "they are not full outside?" "Full outside!" he retorted, contemptuously. "No nor inside either, and they ought to be both." For several moments he held his peace, and I feared he would honor me with no further remarks. But he was apparently only considering what particular aspect of the subject he wished to touch upon, for presently he continued in a much more conciliatory manner. "For five and twenty years I've done up and down here, and I'll tell you what I've noticed. There has been this way and that way hit upon to ease off the traffic, and I'm not saying they haven't done it temporary; but speaking generally, as you might say, the traffic has been getting fatter all through those five and twenty years. Now when this 'ere Electric Central was coming along, says I to myself, that'll make about as much difference as all the rest of the new fakes. But I give you my sacred word, I wasn't prepared for this. This is a fair staggerer. Five and twenty years ago, when I was an empty street, but then, perhaps, it's just because it is the first day. Our people are going below on account of the novelty. If they like it they'll go again—what with cushion seats and tuppenny fares—but if they don't like it—well, back they'll come to the old show."

Another correspondent writes: The first trains to and from the city were run at the early hour of 5:15 and 5:20 a.m., a time when most Londoners are still in bed, but on this occasion there were many, ordinary, lucid, and cheerful-looking people, and the different stations for the purpose of being able to say that they were among the first to travel by the new line. From 5:15 to 7:30 a.m., cheap trains are run at the rate of 2d. return, for the benefit of workmen and the like, but the hour the day distance, fare, payable. Throughout the day the line was largely patronized by persons anxious to travel sixty or eighty feet below the level of the sun-scorched pavements. The Central London Railway is the coolest place in London just now, the temperature yesterday being about 45 degrees. All the stations are open for traffic except that at Bond street, which will not be completed for yet another month. Although many people traveled on the new line out of mere curiosity yesterday, it was at a time inconveniently crowded, many Londoners preferring the sunshine and the open air. Wet and cold days and winter time will give the railway its best chance. The tunnels and stations compare favorably with those of the new electric subway, the latter actually opened, and the platforms are better lighted and more cheerful.

Advertisements are already beginning to find a place on their walls, to assuage the emptiness and monotony of the white glazed bricks and newspaper stalls are seen at every stopping place.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening when the tide of return traffic sets in most strongly, a breakdown occurred and resulted in an hour's wait. Meanwhile all the booking offices became filled with protesting crowds, who, having obtained their tickets and dropped them into the boxes placed for them, found they could neither proceed on their journey nor get their 2d. back. Some called in the police who were of course powerless; others abandoned their peace and went home by the omnibuses, whose drivers were, as may be imagined, properly sarcastic on the occasion. Traffic was resumed after an hour's delay. The stoppage was due to the brakes of one of the trains getting out of order.

FROM CHILLIWACK.

Notes from the Fine Fraser Farming District.

Chilliwack, Aug. 29.—Mr. Horatio Webb has departed for England. He anticipates visiting the Paris Exhibition.

A garden party was held on Tuesday on the premises of Mr. John Ford, Sickman road. One hundred and six pupils have been registered at Canby school since the opening.

The W. C. T. U. convention is to be held on the 12th, 13th, and 14th prox. Preparations are in progress accordingly.

A garden party was held under the auspices of the ladies' aid of the Methodist Church in the grounds adjoining the residence of Mr. W. T. Jackman, the proprietor of the "Chilliwack Progress." It was really a large gathering and all appeared to enjoy themselves immensely. Upwards of \$32 was collected towards the funds of the society. The programme was excellent and was much appreciated. The Rev. T. W. Hall officiated in an excellent manner. This musical programme was as follows: Instrumental duet by Mrs. A. Evans and Miss Chadsey; solo by Mr. Kingcombe; instrumental duet by Mr. Thomas and Miss Stevenson; solo by Mrs. Connors; instrumental duet by Mr. Chadsey, Mr. Hall and Mr. Kingcombe; solo by Mr. W. J. McGilvray; solo by Mrs. Townsley and a solo by Mr. Kingcombe. The band of the Indian Home of Coquitlam Institute, at Sardis, played remarkably well; in fact it is different to realize, the town would sustain if deprived of this welcome adjunct to its amusements, especially since the old town band has been defunct.

DO DOGS THINK.

Do dogs think? Yes, replies Herr Stein-Horst, who occupied last night the Hotel Glacier at Meiden, in the Turmanthal. Herr Brunner left his mountain hotel during the past winter under the guardianship of a watchman, whose only companions were a couple of dogs—a French "griffon" and a little "spitz." A month ago the bottom was reached. Here, where I had not counted the stairs, I asked a porter how many there were. One hundred and thirty-three, he thought. Then into another one of those comfortable trains that succeeded another at intervals of five minutes; and so back to the Mansion House, where, ascending by the stairs, of which I counted 123. Another look at my watch confirmed the previous figures. The journey from pavement to pavement had occupied exactly a quarter of an hour.

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Chilliwack, Aug. 29.—Mr. Horatio Webb has departed for England. He anticipates visiting the Paris Exhibition.

A garden party was held on Tuesday on the premises of Mr. John Ford, Sickman road. One hundred and six pupils have been registered at Canby school since the opening.

The W. C. T. U. convention is to be held on the 12th, 13th, and 14th prox. Preparations are in progress accordingly.

A garden party was held under the auspices of the ladies' aid of the Methodist Church in the grounds adjoining the residence of Mr. W. T. Jackman, the proprietor of the "Chilliwack Progress." It was really a large gathering and all appeared to enjoy themselves immensely. Upwards of \$32 was collected towards the funds of the society. The programme was excellent and was much appreciated. The Rev. T. W. Hall officiated in an excellent manner. This musical programme was as follows: Instrumental duet by Mrs. A. Evans and Miss Chadsey; solo by Mr. Kingcombe; instrumental duet by Mr. Thomas and Miss Stevenson; solo by Mrs. Connors; instrumental duet by Mr. Chadsey, Mr. Hall and Mr. Kingcombe; solo by Mr. W. J. McGilvray; solo by Mrs. Townsley and a solo by Mr. Kingcombe. The band of the Indian Home of Coquitlam Institute, at Sardis, played remarkably well; in fact it is different to realize, the town would sustain if deprived of this welcome adjunct to its amusements, especially since the old town band has been defunct.

DO DOGS THINK.

Do dogs think? Yes, replies Herr Stein-Horst, who occupied last night the Hotel Glacier at Meiden, in the Turmanthal. Herr Brunner left his mountain hotel during the past winter under the guardianship of a watchman, whose only companions were a couple of dogs—a French "griffon" and a little "spitz." A month ago the bottom was reached. Here, where I had not counted the stairs, I asked a porter how many there were. One hundred and thirty-three, he thought. Then into another one of those comfortable trains that succeeded another at intervals of five minutes; and so back to the Mansion House, where, ascending by the stairs, of which I counted 123. Another look at my watch confirmed the previous figures. The journey from pavement to pavement had occupied exactly a quarter of an hour.

## MUNYON'S GOOD WORK

### THE BURDEN OF SICKNESS AND THE SHADOW OF GRAVER THINGS

### BEING LIFTED FROM THOUSANDS OF HOMES IN CANADA.

Mr. Bert Williams, a well-known horseman, Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: "For 18 months I suffered from acute rheumatism in the hips, brought on by exposure, and suffered excruciating pains during that time and tried many so-called remedies, but got no relief. I secured a bottle of Munyon's Rheumatism Cure and have not had a pain since, and I believe I am wholly cured. Anyone wanting further information as to my case can write me at East Grand Forks."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours and cures in 10 to 15 days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allay nervousness and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures pains in the back, pains of gravel, and all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—Price 25c—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—Price 25c—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price 50c.

Munyon's Vitallizer, a great tonic and restorative, builds up the system. Price 50c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a bottle.

Send for circulars to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

### THE SAME OLD PANTOMIME.

(From the Smart Set.)

See the girl—No, not that one—She of the blue eyes and curly hair, Over yonder, Clad in the brown bathing suit.

How her eyes sparkle and her lips pout! Mark the plump whiteness of her arm! The dimple at the elbow, And the pink little fingers Which she holds out imploringly To the dazzled youth beside her.

She is going to take a plunge, And the surf is rather high to-day, She gives a little shriek As it curls about her dainty ankles, She declares she never will dare to venture Into that seething torrent—That she will die of fright, She clutches at his arm, And he turns red with joy.

He speaks to her encouragingly—He is not large, nor strong, Just an ordinary youth, But he feels like a hero now, He tells her there is no danger—Is he not there to protect her?

She raises her blue eyes to his—Oh, ye gods! His brain begins to swim—Perhaps he has water on the brain, Else how could it swim? His heart is beating madly, And he feels very warm internally, But she is cool, She knows the ropes, She pressed him, She shows how much she trusts him, She places her life in his keeping, Instinctively his arm is about her waist, And they go down into the surf together.

But is she really frightened? Not on your life! She has been there many times before—Many, many times, She can outswim him two to one, If there is any rescuing to be done, She will be the rescuer, But she is wise, She knows she must appear a timid, shrinking thing, If she would make her heart go pit-a-pat, She has tried it a hundred times before, With others, And he has never failed, For men's hearts are very much alike.

To-night, Beneath the old arbor back of the boat-house—How well she knows the place, And will happen upon it again by accident—He will tell her how he loves her, How he yearns To go through life protecting her, Even as he did this afternoon, Even as he did this afternoon, And her eyes will melt into his, And she will melt into his shoulder, She will breathe a little sigh Of love and rest and uttermost content—And he will feel, With swelling breast, That at last he has become a Man.

As she rests there And listens to his fervent protestations, His hopes and fears, and plans for all the future, She decides that this time it shall be for keeps, "Twining dangerous to daily longer, For she was born in 1870, Although the 0 in the family Bible has been altered to a 6—And she begins to feel A-weary of it all, She is ready to retire, And to leave the field to other girls, And to have her name in the history of the world, Who have been rescuing, The same old pantomime, And who have already given her a point or two.

How can one win a race Handicapped by the weight of thirty summers? "Twere better to retire, Become a matron and go decently to seed, BURTON EGBERT STEVENSON.

Dolly—Did that famous author send you his autograph, Polly? Polly—No, but he kept mine, the mean, impudent thing!—Tit Bits.

The Finest made—Martell's Three Star dabsury.

## C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Warner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for DYE, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

AMUR.....Sept. 3, 19 DANUBE.....Aug. 29 Sept. 12, 26.

At 8 o'clock P. M. AND FROM VANGUARD ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 101 Broadway, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

### Victoria, Seattle Route.

### Alaska Steamship Co.'s SS. ROSALIE

GEORGE ROBERTS, Master.

Leaves C. P. N. Dock for Port Townsend and Seattle daily except Saturdays at 8:30 a. m., returning leaves Seattle daily except Saturday at 10 p. m.

For further particulars apply to E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

### The Excellence and Purity of Cowan's Hygienic Cocoa

Are making it a necessity in every household.

### Cowan's Queen's Dessert Chocolate

Is a Delicious Confection.

### The Cowan Co., Limited.

TORONTO.

### Young Women's Christian Association

32 RAE STREET.

Board and lodging at moderate rates, with special reduction for double bedded rooms.

Young women arriving by trains and steamers will be met, if due notice is given to the matron.

### VICTORIA COLLEGE.

### Beacon Hill Park.

PATRONS:

Rt. Rev. Bishop of Columbia, D. D. Rt. Rev. Bishop of D. D. Ven. Archdeacon Selvidge, M. A. Rev. J. Campbell, D. D.

PRINCIPAL, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

The oldest and most successful private college on the Coast. Moderate fees. DAY BOYS and BOARDERS from 8 years of age. Healthy outdoor seaside life, away from town, hence no sickness for more than 10 years.

### AUTUMN TERM

### Monday, Sept. 10.

For prospectus apply to PRINCIPAL CHURCH.

### RE-OPENING

### Miss Devereux's School

MONDAY, SEPT. 3rd, 1900

Miss Devereux, (late of Angela College) has re-opened a school at the residence of Boarders and Day Pupils at her residence, 47 Vancouver Street, Victoria, B. C. For terms and prospectus apply by letter and between 12 and 4 p.m. to the principal, Miss Devereux.

### In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ARCHIBALD CARMICHAEL, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of Archibald Carmichael, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands duly verified and the nature of the securities, (if any), held by them, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned, at the City of Victoria, B. C., on or before the 14th day of September next, after which date the said executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Archibald Carmichael amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then had notice, and that the said executor will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose claim the said executor has not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 14th day of August, A. D., 1900.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, Executor of the Estate of Archibald Carmichael, deceased.

### Handy List of Victoria Firms

CHU CHUNG & CO.,—Dealers in Chinese and Japanese Ware, Tea, Silks, Curios, Etc. a1

REPAIRS, alterations and all kinds of carpenter work. J. P. Burgess, 10 Broughton street. Telephone 195. a25

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC. B. O. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. a31

BOOK EXCHANGE. CASHMORE'S, 884 Douglas street, buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels. a32

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B. C. Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes. a33

BAMBOO WORK. NEW AND DURABLE STYLE of bamboo work at Kawai & Co., 80 Douglas street. a30

BILL AND RENT COLLECTOR. C. F. MOORE, Notary Public, etc., 121 Taunton street. a32

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR THOMAS CATERALL—10 Broad Street. Alterations, office fittings, wharves repaired, etc. a34

DRAYMAN. DRAYMAN—Truck and Drayman—Office 55 Wharf street; stables, 110 Superior street. Telephone 171. a35

EMPLOYMENT. DON'T FORGET TIM KEE when you want a house help; can be had on shortest notice; also suits of all kinds made to order. 23 Store street. a18

HARDWARE. E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government. a36

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of Iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty. a37

IRONWORKS. VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd. (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, foundry, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570. a38

LAUNDRY. HEE GER—High Laundry. Ironing done at short notice. 10 Store street, Victoria, B. C. a39

SING CHUNG—Palace Laundry and Employment Agent. 43 Store street, Victoria B. C. a40

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS. VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13. a41

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. STEAMER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government. a42

ELECTRIC COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS. VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor. a43

TAILORS. AH HOY, Tailor—Suits made to order and repairing done. No. 11 Comorant street, Victoria, B. C. a44

NOVELTY WORKS. L. HAPER, general machinist, 150 Government street. a45

PLUMBERS. E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 223. a46

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS. MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 61, residence telephone 100. a47

PHOTOGRAPHERS. PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals. Also, Cameras, Kodaks, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale. a48

Same block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty. a49

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS. L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32. a50

STEAM DYE WORKS. PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410 The old reliable. Established 1855, 1144 Yates street. a51



## IN THE REALM OF LABOR.

### LABOR DAY.

WITH music's peal with rolling drums, with banners floating high, the toilers march in strong array, the mark of every eye.

For youth and both rich and poor, crowd on without delay To watch industry's sons parade on Labor's Holiday!

The Everetts, Smallmans, and the Carrs may from our ranks to see, While all their dogs and sneaking scabs in sudden panic flee.

But each and all who justice love, or bend to honor's sway, Exult when labor's legions march on Labor's Holiday!

And why? because the secret pulse, that makes all true hearts kin, Awakes and bounds to life, when honest toilers win.

And when they shall, and win they must, for this we hope and pray, And closer knit our brotherhood on Labor's Holiday!

For ever through the changing years, be And do not doubt and danger what e'er is yours to do, Fear nothing but dissension—destruction And muster all your forces each on Labor's Holiday.

—White.

What wrongs the oppressor suffered, these we know:

These have piteous voice in song and prose; But for the oppressed, their darkness and their woe, Their grinding centuries—what muse had these?

—James Russell Lowell.

Another Labor Day is here and thanks as it did a year ago—tolling out; thankful for the opportunity given and the strength left to toll. Many of us are richer, some perhaps are poorer, but the great mass are much the same. In short, human nature remains unchanged and consequently, inequalities—natural and artificial—are in no wise materially altered.

Monday is a statutory holiday—Labor Day. Unlike other national days, there is no commemorative significance attached to Labor Day. It is simply a day set apart to afford laborers an opportunity to come together and display their strength by public demonstration, also to celebrate, and thereby instil enthusiasm into those who might, from reverses be inclined to fall by the wayside. At least such was the idea of the originator, P. J. McGuire, the 1st Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. In May, 1882, Mr. McGuire submitted his proposition to the Central Labor Council of New York. It met with favor, and on September 5th, of the same year, the first Labor Day parade was held in Gotham. Its success was phenomenal. Other cities followed suit, and in 1892 it became so general that Congress made it a national holiday. The first Labor Day demonstration in Canada was held in Toronto in 1887, and in 1893 the Dominion Parliament declared it a statutory holiday.

In reviewing their efforts during the past year Canadian labor unionists have every reason to feel a wee bit proud. On the page labelled "Loss," but few entries have been made, while on the sheet opposite—"Profit"—many items have been recorded. Notable among which are two Dominion laws, one providing for the establishment of statistical labor bureau and the creation of a board of arbitration for the settlement of disputes with capital; the other is a measure fixing a minimum wage on all government work and abolishing the subletting of government contracts.

Coming closer to local affairs, the bill passed by the Provincial Legislature restricting the employment of Chinese in certain industrial employment cannot but have a beneficial effect on white labor, providing the measure does not become useless for want of proper working conditions. Arguments, however, another good act of the Legislature, that may prove abortive from the same cause is one meant to regulate the conditions and hours of labor of shop assistants. But taking all in all, the persistent agitation and exhortations of labor unionists have been more effective during the past year than in any like period heretofore in labor's history, that is so far as securing legislation in the interests of the toiling masses, is concerned.

Then again Canada has enjoyed an exceedingly prosperous year and industry and commerce have flourished, hence there has been little involuntary idleness. Numerous advances in wages have taken place but in most instances a corresponding increase in the cost of living accompanied them. Quite a few strikes have occurred, the most of which were either won or compromised to the advantage of the workers, while others resulted disastrously, and some are still unsettled. But on the whole the workers are better off to-day than they were a year ago.

"Now," says the gardener, "that the men in the riding enjoyed on government roads and trails receive a fair day's wage, they must expect to do a fair day's work." It's old how men get it into their molars that because they are working for the public that they should not be expected to perform as much work as they would were they working for a private individual. But they do. Only this week when an overseer on a municipal job in Victoria spoke to a workman chastising him for "soldiering," he was met with "do you want me to work as hard for the Corporation as I would if you were doing the work by contract?" There is no reason why a man who is paid a fair wage should not perform as much work for the city as he would for a private citizen. It is just such cases as the one in point that incline legislators to prefer contract to day-labor on public works.

Last year forty-one lives were lost in the Colorado coal mines. One for each 173 miners employed.

The following table shows the strength of the socialist vote at recent elections in countries where socialism is something more than a dream:

1898 United States ..... 91,740  
1898 Germany ..... 2,250,000  
1895 Great Britain ..... 55,000  
1897 Switzerland ..... 36,488  
1897 Spain ..... 28,000  
1897 Italy ..... 134,493  
1895 Serbia ..... 50,600  
1898 France ..... 1,000,000  
1898 Denmark ..... 32,000  
1898 Belgium ..... 534,324  
1897 Austria ..... 750,900

The Massachusetts 58-hour weekly labor law has been declared unconstitutional by the courts.

Human selfishness is found in every quarter of the globe—in the mining camps of B. C., the prairie homes, the city

homes, in business, social and religious life. It was never better illustrated than in the following story of a little boy: Some rich parents, residing in the city, the children were very fond was upon the table, and the mother divided it between Willie and his sister Elsie. Willie looked at his piece with hungry eyes and then at his mother's empty plate. "Mamma," said he, feelingly, "I can't enjoy my pudding when you haven't any. Take Elsie's."—New Denver Ledger.

Just to show working people how cheap they can live, an American college professor will undertake to live a whole week on 15 cents a day. What a feat.

Chicago has figured out that the dogs contribute \$5,000 a year to the city treasury than the street railways do. But then it is all right. The working jacks own the dogs and the rich men own the street cars. The dogs are worth more than the street car systems and produce more revenue for the poor than the street cars do for the wealthy.—Apply to Reason.

A German scientist, it is asserted, has invented beer tablets, so that a lover of beer can carry a little brewery in his waistcoat pocket. One of these tablets dropped into a glass of water, at once becomes a glass of foaming beer.

Among other important propositions which will be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership resultant from the convention held in Milwaukee, last week, of the International Typographical Union, one provides that "working cards" be issued from the head office instead of the local secretaries of subordinate unions; and another proposition endorsed by the convention was the adoption of legislation prohibiting speedy contests by hand or machine.

The income of the sixteen sovereigns of the principal European countries added together fall far behind the annual collections of the shining light of the Standard Oil Company. Even the income of Solomon the wise and rich—\$17,502,480—is insignificant with that of John D. Rockefeller:

John D. Rockefeller	\$30,000,000
Czar of Russia	12,000,000
Emperor of Germany (as King of Prussia only)	3,852,770
Emperor of Austria-Hungary	3,875,000
King of Italy	2,858,000
King of Spain	2,000,000
Queen of England	1,925,000
King of Portugal	634,440
King of Greece	250,000
King of Norway and Sweden	525,425
King of Saxony	735,000
King of Wurtemberg	449,000
King of Roumania	237,000
King of Bavaria	1,412,000
King of Belgium	660,000
King of Denmark	227,775
King of Serbia	240,000

In Austria 25 per cent. of the women who earn their own living are engaged in mines and factories, for both women and children work in mines. An examination of the general conditions under which women exist in Austria in modern times gives very lamentable results.

The 14th annual report of the U. S. Labor Commissioner, just published, demonstrates two things: The salary list of works under municipal ownership is less than those owned by private corporations, and the capital reported as invested in private plants is greater for the same class of plant than in municipal plants.

Municipal ownership is becoming widely discussed, and gradually the people learn its real import, while each year recurring more cities make experiment in that direction. It is evident regardless of the constant efforts of capitalists to stop it, that the tendency is to centralize all public utilities in the hands of the people. Arguments, however, that the people cannot manage their business successfully are discounted by reference to the far more frequent failures of individual enterprises and it is proven by experience that cities can save more money by owning their waterworks, electric light, and transportation plants. It is, and nothing can stop it.—Midland Press.

Schools for the training of store clerks and salesmen are now spoken of as among the possibilities of the near future. The main end would be to perfectly familiarize the student with the goods he specializes to sell, their origin, peculiarities, manufacture, etc.

A train travelling at the rate of six miles an hour can be brought to a standstill in four yards, at fifty miles an hour in 340 yards, fifty miles an hour in 275, forty-five miles in 220, forty miles in 180, thirty-five miles in 135, and thirty miles in 100 yards.

Still another dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared by the Standard Oil Company. This makes 38 per cent. paid in dividends thus far in 1900.

According to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor the Philippines will not be organized under the auspices of the Federative if he can help it. In a statement which he has just made he says regarding the working people of the Philippines: "You cannot organize people who go nude through the streets. We do not wish to spread the infection beyond the limits of America. If labor is to be organized in the Philippines it would have to be under the leadership of the people there, by labor organizations of other nations are organized under people of the nations in question."

During the first three months of the operation of the Seats for Shop Assistants Act of United Kingdom, the inspectors have found 505 out of 4,167 shops which were not observing the law in detail. Only one shopkeeper required legal proceedings to make him conform, and even he did not go into court.

The diamond cutters of Amsterdam have by a vote of 3,500 to 1,000 decided upon a general strike.

From inheritance taxes the French government realized \$35,000,000 in 1899.

The Armour Packing Company of Chicago, have been sued by eight girls for \$50,000 damages for having been blacklisted.

Two miners have been sentenced to two years imprisonment for complicity in the recent riot growing out of the miners' strike in Morris county, N. J.

In a Vineland, N.J., shoe factory a pair of ladies' shoes were turned out complete in sixteen minutes and ten seconds from the moment the skin entered the factory

ill the shoes were packed in a box. Electric process was used.

The Pope of Rome has excommunicated Bishop Vlattee, of Michigan, because of his endorsement of socialism.

Nine of the striking metal polishers of the Hamilton Brass Manufacturing Company will be tried on charges of intimidation.

In New York state 810 persons were killed and nearly 40,000 crippled in shops factories and industrial pursuits in the year 1899. In the war with Spain 280 Americans were killed and 1,557 wounded.

The following item was clipped from the Society column of an exchange. It is not meant as a labor note: "The lock-step has been abolished in Sing Sing prison."

"Pa."

"Well?"

"What's the difference between wages and salary?"

"If a man is working for \$5 a day running a machine of some kind, or laying bricks or doing something else that makes a white collar and coffee uncomfortable, he gets wages. Do you understand what I mean?"

"Yes, sir."

"But if he sits at a desk and uses a pen and gets \$11 a week and has soft hands, he receives a salary. Now, do you see the difference?"

### AN AGED INDIAN.

A Faithful Subject of the Queen Who Had Reached 110 Years of Age.

A writer in the Christian Guardian contributes the following:—On June 18, at the Chemung Reservation, Peterboro county, there passed over to the great majority, in the person of George Taylor, an Ojibway Indian, one who, living to the extraordinary age of one hundred and ten years, was probably the oldest person in Canada. Born on a little island in Backhorn lake, a year before the province of Upper Canada was formed, this venerable centenarian spent nearly the whole of his days amid nature's solitude, trapping Amuck (the beaver), or, "in his birch canoe," as he called it, on the lakes and rivers cutting from the silent depths of the bush and Maskenoza (the maskinonge). Only once during these long years did he forsake his peaceful pursuits and leave "the odors of the forest" and "the pleasant water courses," and that in response to a demand which no patriot could resist. This was in 1812, on the invasion of this country by the forces of the American Republic. Then the call to arms echoed and re-echoed throughout the land, and George Taylor, a stalwart brave of twenty-two years, at once shouldered his musket, and like the never-to-be-forgotten Tecumseh, joined the British forces for the defence of the rights of his sovereign, and the protection of his native land. The loyalty of this brave red man to the British throne, however, was not rewarded, which led to his loss of blood of youth. This was clearly demonstrated last autumn, on the outbreak of the present South African war. Visited one day by his pastor, in the course of a conversation, carried on amidst difficulties—for he could speak but little English and his little Ojibway—he suddenly exclaimed: "They tell me, sir, there is an awful war going on." Being told that such, alas, was only too true, after a moment's pause, a look of keen anxiety came over his bronzed and wrinkled face, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, he inquired: "Do you think, sir, the Queen's soldiers are going to be beaten?" On receiving assurances of a negative character, he breathed a sigh of great relief, and sat quietly back in his chair. To the last he retained all his faculties, and was quite active. A remarkable fact in addition to his great age, was that he had never suffered from the tooth-ache, and possessed intact all the teeth supplied by nature's hand. Very numerous are his descendants, for he lived to see his grandsons become grandfathers.

### THE ROYAL ARMS.

They Are Frequently Used Without Any Right to Do So.

From Gentleman's Magazine.

The only arms the British public knows are the Royal Arms, appearing as they do on official paper, in many churches, on writs, summonses, and over the shop fronts of certain tradesmen—in fact, so misused and vulgarized is the royal escutcheon that it must be regarded by the bulk of the populace as a trade mark. This last certainly ought not to be; but the latter armorial are become so chaotic in this kingdom that the veritable trade marks, registered as such, are in many instances true coats of arms, certainly not granted by the Earl Marshal. It would not be difficult to name brands of hair wash, beer, etc., bottles of which are decorated with a complete achievement of arms, crest, supporters, and motto, all complete! A well known brand of brandy sports three male lions on a shield, with a martlet as a crest, and the bottles are also adorned with the mottoes. This perversion of use is nothing less than an outrage, and those owners and rightful bearers of arms who pay their annual tax for the privilege of using an honor that they are entitled to bear either by descent or grant. If armorial bearings are of any honor or appointment there ought to be rigid control. If not, the right to bear them is abolished. At the present time a tax is imposed and no security given in return that misuse of arms will be prevented. Occasionally the impudent appropriation of the royal arms has been the object of a prosecution. In 1835 the treasury summoned a Mr. Lambeth for using the Queen's arms on a notice to quit; the case being the first of its sort, a nominal penalty only was inflicted. As far back as July, 1833, the London Convention Union obtained a similar conviction. A most remarkable instance occurred, or rather came to light, in May, 1899. A man was sent to jail and hard labor for keeping a disorderly house under the guise of a massage establishment; this scandal had actually had the effect of printing the royal arms and "by agreement cards" on one side of his advertisement. The royal arms, on the other hand, were on the reverse! The royal arms appear on certain well known newspapers; it is not generally known by what right, if any.

Mr. Frost, walking slowly along holding a blossom-covered apple twig in his mouth, was observed by Margie, "Gladstone," she exclaimed, "Mister Frost's Adam's apple has sprouted."—Judge.

Binks.—By Jove, here's another letter from my wife at the sea side asking for more money. That's all she does.

Jinks.—You're lucky. Mine simply makes a draft on me and I have to honor it.—N. Y. World.

Have you ever loved before? she asked, gazing at him tenderly.

Yes, replied the racing young man, I've loved four false starts. But this is a sure go now.—Philadelphia North American.

## The Acadian

### Conventions

People of the Land of Evangeline and Their Gatherings.

They Met This Year at Arichat to Discuss Mutual Interests.

From Montreal Witness.

The Acadians have a history sad in many ways, but to-day they are comparatively strong in numbers and influence. They have risen above their difficulties and trials and the expatriation of their forefathers, familiar to every student of history, was futile, in so far as it failed to eradicate from their hearts that love of their homeland, which was inborn. And the country from which these were exiled is still to their descendants the same Acadia. Blomidon still rears his mighty head above the restless Atlantic, and while 'naught but tradition remains of the beautiful village of Grand-Pre, the fruitful valley on the shores of the Basin of Minas is doubtless the scene still of romantic wooings, though not of such tragic incidents as are told of in "Evangeline."

The descendants of the old-time Acadians now mark their love for their native land by assembling in periodical conventions, and considering matters of interest to them, matters pertaining to their language, their education and their religion. In 1880 the 'city of Champlain,' Quebec, arranged for a convention of all the representatives of the Acadian colonial empire of France in America, except Louisiana. Seventy Acadian delegates from all parts of the Maritime Provinces attended and they were given a place of honor in the convention. It was during this convention that the suggestion was made, which was afterwards followed out, to call a full meeting of the Acadians, at which their present condition could be discussed and matters of mutual interest considered.

In July, 1881, the year following the gathering at Quebec, over a thousand Acadians crowded into the halls of St. Joseph's College, Memramouc, N.B. At this convention very interesting papers and addresses were read on education, agriculture, colonization and kindred subjects. A committee appointed to select an Acadian national holiday, chose not, however, without strong opposition, the anniversary of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the old national holiday of France.

The second convention of the Acadians was held at Miscouche, P.E.I., in 1885. As before, all Acadia was for the occasion represented. The choice of the Feast of the Assumption as a national holiday was confirmed at this convention, and a flag, the French tri-color, with a star in the blue, was adopted as the banner of the Acadians. The members of the convention also adopted as a slogan, "The French Canadian," and a new hymn, "O Canada," was sung, using as words the sweet and plaintive melody of Gerin-Lajoie, beginning—

An Acadien errant,  
Baumi de ses foyers, etc.

Among the results of the convention held at Miscouche, mentioned the systematic teaching of the French language in the schools of Prince Edward Island.

A third general convention was held in 1890 at Point de l'Eglise, St. Mary's Bay, N.S. An immense crowd gathered at this time from all parts of the Maritime Provinces, and the expected delegation of French-Canadians from around Montreal. An ode of welcome was published at this time which struck a popular chord, in which Evangeline in Heaven was conjured to look down upon the children of Grand-Pre, the minister, the priest, the schoolmaster, the farmer, the fisherman, the tradesman, the shop fronts of certain tradesmen—in fact, so misused and vulgarized is the royal escutcheon that it must be regarded by the bulk of the populace as a trade mark. This last certainly ought not to be; but the latter armorial are become so chaotic in this kingdom that the veritable trade marks, registered as such, are in many instances true coats of arms, certainly not granted by the Earl Marshal. It would not be difficult to name brands of hair wash, beer, etc., bottles of which are decorated with a complete achievement of arms, crest, supporters, and motto, all complete! A well known brand of brandy sports three male lions on a shield, with a martlet as a crest, and the bottles are also adorned with the mottoes. This perversion of use is nothing less than an outrage, and those owners and rightful bearers of arms who pay their annual tax for the privilege of using an honor that they are entitled to bear either by descent or grant. If armorial bearings are of any honor or appointment there ought to be rigid control. If not, the right to bear them is abolished. At the present time a tax is imposed and no security given in return that misuse of arms will be prevented. Occasionally the impudent appropriation of the royal arms has been the object of a prosecution. In 1835 the treasury summoned a Mr. Lambeth for using the Queen's arms on a notice to quit; the case being the first of its sort, a nominal penalty only was inflicted. As far back as July, 1833, the London Convention Union obtained a similar conviction. A most remarkable instance occurred, or rather came to light, in May, 1899. A man was sent to jail and hard labor for keeping a disorderly house under the guise of a massage establishment; this scandal had actually had the effect of printing the royal arms and "by agreement cards" on one side of his advertisement. The royal arms, on the other hand, were on the reverse! The royal arms appear on certain well known newspapers; it is not generally known by what right, if any.

Cape Breton, where this year's convention was held, is believed by many, especially the inhabitants, to have been the first place where the Acadians landed, as the first part of America to be discovered. This, however, is a matter on which opinions differ. The Cabots were commissioned by Henry VIII. of England and are supposed to have landed in June, 1497, on Cape Breton, between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, "una isla grande que esta por dar tierra," as the old report says. In June, 1897, the Royal Society of Canada met at Halifax to celebrate the four hundred anniversary of this event, and on June 25 of that year in engraved bronze tablets were placed on the site of the first landing of the Cabots, and many speeches. It was commemorative of the landing of the Cabots and was placed in the parliament buildings. It is in virtue of the explorations of the Cabots that England has always claimed Cape Breton, Acadia and the whole of Canada as her possessions by right, while France claimed the possessions by virtue of the discoveries of Verrazano in 1524, and of Jacques Cartier in 1535.

Arichat, where the convention was held is a small seaport situated on Isle Madame, just off the south coast of Cape Breton, and is the only town of any importance on the island. The town is built on the north shore of a large harbor, which is capable of sheltering a number of the largest vessels. Isle Madame was settled in the eighteenth century by the Acadians, whose descendants are now the only inhabitants of the island. In 1700 a French explorer who visited Isle Madame found 113 inhabitants there, who barely got a living out of the sterile soil, and lived for the most part by fishing. In closing his account of the visit this Frenchman said: "We left that country with no regret, except that we must leave there so many miserable people." Whatever the country was then, it is more prosperous now, though the chief occupation is still fishing, the island being too sterile for much agriculture. This industry was long connected with the great fishing establishment on the Isle of Grand-Pre (the English Channel), like those of Chetivamp, Gaspe and Paspébiac. Arichat is indeed the chief fishing station between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. An American lobster factory has long been in operation there. The town has three churches.

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es, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Presbyterian, a convent under the charge of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, of Montreal, and a number of stores. There is also an English academy in the place. The population is now about 700, of whom the great majority are French-Canadians. To the west of the town is the settlement of Little Arichat, near which there are coal deposits. And what of Grand-Pre, the inconspicuous Acadian village, made hallowed ground by the genius of Longfellow, though his fellow Bostonian, Parkman, has shown that he was rather ignorant of the history of the place. One can still trace not a few cellars, more or less filled in with loose stones by the present owners, in the hope of winning a yard and half more for cultivation. These sites are generally marked by thickets of gloriously wild raspberries, and are found, as a rule, near the line of the old Acadian plantations by their conquerors. Down in the river meadow is a well, and at the foot of the hill is a forge. From the bottom of this well were dredged a number of articles, some of which in all probability were hunted out by the old Acadians, New Englanders when they were rendering the village uninhabitable for the stragglers, who had disobeyed the summons to come in. Two well-beaked chains, three or four hatchet-heads of an old-fashioned pattern, a queer clasp-knife, and a knife and fork, undoubtedly old French, a bucket handle or two, and the like, are the principal relics; and they are preserved, as they should be, at the house of the gentleman who is now the wealthiest farmer in Grand-Pre. The well is forty feet deep, and the water is cold. Grand-Pre is delightfully pretty. The meadow itself, like all Acadian meadows, is deep with grass, aromatic with clover, and glowing with wild flowers; above all, marguerites, evening primroses and St. John's wort as large as its garden cousin the rose of Sharon, and there are not a few Canterbury bells.

### A PARSON'S FLIGHT.

Adventures of a New York Clergyman Who Knew Not French.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

A minister of this city returned from Canada this week with two ideas firmly fixed in his mind; one, that his knowledge of the French language left something to be desired, and the other that there were more churches in Montreal than in any other city on the continent—two to one. The minister tells the story, he came into Montreal one stormy day last week on a steamboat, which was several hours over-due. As they reached the dock the captain drew the preacher to one side and asked him in a dilemma in which the minister found himself. A young woman had just died in the convent, and he had promised to escort her to the boat which would take her to her home. Now the captain found himself unable to fulfil his promise, since, in view of the lateness of his arrival, he must hurry his preparations for the return trip. Would the minister kindly see the young woman to the boat landing, since his train did not depart until midnight? The preacher would, only stipulating that the transaction should be made *à la discrétion* of the lady, since he spoke no French and she no English. Agreed, and the two started off for the steamboat landing in amiable silence.

"Arrived at the dock in the pouring rain," says the preacher. "What was my dismay to see the boat's berth vacant and the dock deserted. Who was to break the news to the convent girl?"

The driver was English, so no help was

to be expected from him, and the dominie summoned up his French, intending to tell the young woman that the boat had gone, and would she go by the train. He confessed, however, that what he did say sounded very much like this: "Le bateau a allay, voulay you allay a la shemin de fair?" But his fair charge merely shrugged her shoulders and said: "Je ne comprend pas," and in despair the minister re-entered the carriage and directed the driver to proceed to the railway station. As the vehicle turned away from the docks the young woman was seized with alarm. She threw herself around her head and seized the windows and tried to escape from the doors. All attempts to pacify her were in vain, and the minister called a halt and tried to think what to do. It was getting on toward night, and a few persons were abroad in the rain in the region of warehouses bordering the river. Finally a newswoman and a reporter, and as he came abreast of the carriage the minister reached out and seized him, demanding: "Can you speak English?"

"Yes,"

"French?"

"Yes," whereupon without more formality the services of the youngster were engaged as interpreter. When the situation was explained to the young woman she declared that she would by no means go by the train. Convent-bred girls didn't travel par chemin de fer unattended. Would she then go to a hotel and await the departure of the boat the next day? "Under the escort of a strange man? Never!" The minister was almost in despair. Had she, perhaps, a friend in the city? The young woman brightened. She had a schoolmate whom she had visited. She didn't know the street, but there was a church on the corner and she was sure she would know it. It was getting late, but there was nothing else for it, so the preacher ordered the caddy to drive in turn to all the churches in the city. This was the plan, and a half before a church would be made, and the minister would assist his charge out, elevating his umbrella meanwhile. A few minutes' scrutiny and a shake of the head would follow, and on the party would go. Finally, the John came to a full stop, declaring that there were no more churches that she knew of. Upon second thought, however, he remembered one more, and a start was made for it, the unhappy minister counting the minutes before the departure of his train, and wondering what on earth he was to do. Fate, however, was kind, and when the eye of the last maiden fell upon this last church she nodded a joyful assent and ran up the steps of the house opposite. As the door opened and a familiar face appeared the relief from the strain of the long hours of distress proved too much for the excited minister, and he burst into the house as into a storm of tears, incoherently trying to tell all her experiences. The preacher, in the hour of triumph, felt like a culprit. Fortunately, however, a member of the household could speak English, and when the facts of the case came to be known the minister's danger of missing his train was increased by the difficulty of refusing the proffered hospitality of the grateful family. It is gratifying to be able to state that he caught his train, though, well wearied in his services to beauty in distress. He has since been heard to say that to qualify as a Don Quixote he should become an expert linguist.

I suppose you are looking forward to your vacation with relief.

Yes, answered the congressman, suppressing a yawn. A vacation is a good thing. It gives a man a chance to get home once in a while and do some work.—Washington Star.

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OUR BELGIAN HARE.

California's "Rabbitrie" Which Were to Bring Great Wealth Are Now Closed.

Less than a year ago, says the Los Angeles correspondent of the New York Sun, the entire state was Belgian hare mad. Fanciers were importing animals and paying exorbitant prices for them; every man with a back yard had a sign posted in front of his house with "Rabbitrie" upon it; newspapers devoted special issues to the industry, and from every standpoint it promised to rival the mineral wealth of California as a builder up of magnificent fortunes. Now the bubble has broken and the agricultural and horticultural interests of northern California are threatened with a Belgian hare pest. The effort to create a demand for the hare for food purposes was not successful and the present market prices are considerably less than is required for food alone and the industry is practically discouraged. It is for this reason that many breeders who have become disgusted at the almost utter lack of a market for their hares are secretly, and in some cases openly, turning them loose to forage on the country in order to avoid the expense of feeding them.

The menace in this condition of affairs will perhaps be understood better when it is stated that there are probably more than 100,000 hares in this state at present. The Belgian hare industry in this region has been remarkable for its wonderful growth and the number of people who have engaged in it, and for the startling fecundity shown by the hare in this climate. The alluring prices obtained for breeding stock by those who were early in the business tempted thousands to start rabbitries who lacked the proper means to care for the stock, and in many instances no idea of the cost or labor involved.

For months prices were readily paid that were out of all reason. The business assumed gigantic proportions in this city during the last few months of 1899 and the first few months of the present year. In February a mam